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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,763. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LIVELY CONVENTION THIS

Republicans Nominate for the Supreme Court in the Second District.

A FIGHT AGAINST HUGO HIRSH

But Sheriff Buttling's Candidate Won —The Other Nomtnees Col. W. B. Dickey and Judge Wilmot F. Smith.

An exciting convention for the nomination of Republican candidates for the Supreme Court was held in the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The result of the deliberations was the selection of the following nominees for the Second Judicial District of New-York, representing Kings, Queens, Westchester, Rockland, Dutchess, Suffolk, Orange, Putnam, and Richmond Counties:

HUGO HIRSH of Kings.
COL. WILLIAM DICKEY of Orange.
JUDGE WILMOT F. SMITH of Suffolk.

The convention was called to order by Judge Wilmot F. Smith, who said that as he was a candidate he would retire. Ex-Senator Joseph Aspinall was chosen to preside over the deliberations of what proved to be one of the most exciting Judicial Conventions ever held in Brooklyn.

Owing to the large crowd, the Supreme Court chambers were too small, and it was proposed to go elsewhere, but the room was cleared until delegates and alternates were seated, when the spectators were allowed to enter.

There was time wasted in the reception of the credentials. Westchester sent six delegates, while it was only entitled to five, and after considerable wrangling, it was decided to allow each of the six to be seated, but each was only to cast a five-sixths vote.

A resolution was then adopted that the voting be by ballot, and tellers were appointed. Then the nominations began.

Senator Lexow presented the name of Col. William B. Dickey of Orange County, although he said Rockland County had instructed its delegates to vote for Aretin S. Tompkins.

The other nominations were Judge Isaac N. Mills of Westchester County, James M. Hunt, City Attorney of Yonkers; Judge Wilmot F. Smith of Suffolk County, Major Robert F. Wilkinson of Dutchess County, Justice Garrett H. Garrettson of Queens County, and William W. Goodrich, David Thornton, Major Edward H. Hobbs, and Hugo Hirsh of Kings County.

The slate was Hirsh, Goodrich, and Mills, but the friends of Goodrich endeavored to squeeze Hirsh out of the deal, and then the trouble began.

Sheriff Buttling worked hard in the interest of Mr. Hirsh, as Mr. Hirsh is the counsel to the Sheriff. By his efforts Mr. Hirsh led from the start.

Judge Smith was in the private office attached to the court. A delegation called upon him and wanted to make a combine which would have secured his nomination on the first ballot, but he refused the proffer.

The result was that Col. Dickey was elected on the third ballot and Judge Smith on the fourth ballot, and the people who wanted to make the combine were defeated.

There were 169 delegates and only 168 votes were allowed, the difference being caused by the extra delegate from Westchester. It was necessary for a choice to have more than 84 votes. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Hirsh, 84 1-3, Hobbs, 73 5-6; Mills, 71 1-6; Dickey, 67; Goodrich, 65 1-3; Smith, 57 5-6; Wilkinson, 27 5-6; Garretson, 22; Thornton, 20 5-6; Hunt, 5 5-6.

Mr. Hirsh won by one-third of a vote. When the result was announced there was great excitement, as it proved that W. W. Goodrich, who represented the Platt element, had been defeated.

On the second ballot the vote was: Mills, 74 1-6; Dickey, 72; Smith, 65 5-6; Goodrich, 63 5-6; Hobbs, 53½; Thornton, 7. As there was no choice, the third ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Dickey, 96; Mills, 81; Smith, 79; Goodrich, 81; Hobbs, 13; Thornton, 8.

In the fourth ballot Smith received 86 votes and Mills 71.

The convention then adjourned.

Hugo Hirsh, who was nominated on the first ballot, is a stanch Republican, and at present is the counsel for the Assembly Cities Committee, which is investigating the Department of Charities and Corrections in Brooklyn. He is the author of "Hirsh on Juries." He is of German birth, but has been a resident of New-York since his seventh year. He is about forty-seven years old. He is a well-informed attorney, having demonstrated his ability in a number of important litigations, and has won many brilliant victories at the bar. He has been a member of the bar for twenty-three years, and is associated in practice with Capt. Henry Rasquin, under the firm name of Hirsh & Rasquin.

Mr. Hirsh was Chairman of the Judiciary Convention which nominated William J. Gaynor for the Judgeship, and is an able orator. He is at present attorney for the Sheriff, and has been counsel to the Police and Excise Boards. Mr. Hirsh is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and other social organizations.

Col. William D. Dickey is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His father was a mason and builder at Newburg, N. Y. The Colonel was born Jan. 11, 1845, and was graduated from the Newburg Academy and Mount Retirement Seminary, at Deckertown, N. J. He began the study of law in 1861, but gave it up to take part in the war, and enlisted in May, 1862, in the Nineteenth Regiment of Newburg. He subsequently joined the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth New-York Infantry, and was promoted First Lieutenant, and later was made Captain of the Fifteenth New-York Artillery. In 1865 he was promoted Major, and was brevetted Colonel by President Lincoln.

After the war he was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1866. In 1868 he was elected Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, State Militia, and retained that position until the organization disbanded in 1878. In 1872, 1878, and 1879 he was the Corporation Counsel of Newburg.

Judge Wilmot F. Smith is a resident of Patchogue, L. I. He was born in Smithtown, Suffolk County, L. I., forty-three years ago. He studied law with J. Lawrence Smith, the County Judge of Suffolk County, and was graduated from Cornell in the class of '74. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1884 he was elected District Attorney, and was re-elected in 1887, and in 1891 was elected County Judge, which position he still occupies.

TWO CANDIDATES IN THE SEVENTH.

[illegible] Vernam and Charles McLouth Nominated by the Democrats.

[illegible]STER, Sept. 30.—The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Seventh District [illegible]d here to-day. Benjamin Franklin [illegible] county, was Chairman, and Ira L. Ward of Pittsford and George L. Krein of Dansville secretaries.

Judge Charles McLouth of Wayne County presented Jonas P. Varnum of Rochester as one of the two candidates for the Supreme Court, and he was nominated by acclamation.

G. Fort Slocum nominated Judge McLouth as the other Justice, and this nomination was also made by acclamation.

Judge McLouth left it an open question whether or not he would accept. He made a long speech praising Mr. Dunwell in the fore part of the convention, and in the latter part announced that he had been approached by several people in Wayne County, who said that Judge Metcalf would make a strong run against John Raines for Senator, and it would help his chances to have no Democratic candidate against Dunwell for the Supreme Court. He wanted to keep off the judiciary ticket if it would help Judge Metcalf for him to do so.

There was much discussion whether the convention should make the above nominations or indorse the Republican nominees, as has been the custom for years. It was finally thought, owing to some disaffection among the Republicans, there might be a possibility of the Democrats electing a candidate of their own. A resolution complimentary to retiring Judge Robertson was adopted, and members of the Judiciary Committee were appointed.

CONDOR'S CAPTAIN AT GUAYAQUIL

Damages to the Gunboat Alert Estimated at Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold—Gen. Plaza Expected.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 30.—The British steamer Condor has quitted this port, leaving here its Captain, who is to answer for the damages done to the United States gunboat Alert by a collision in the river.

These damages are estimated at $20,000 in gold.

Gen. Plaza is expected to arrive here next Friday with the full artillery corps.

MANCHESTER GOODS IN PERU

Sir Henry Tyler Receives Assurance that the Government is Disposed to Equitable Settlements.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 30.—There is an increasing demand here for Manchester goods; the prices are advancing.

Sir Henry Tyler has arrived. President Pierola sent words of welcome to him and assured him that the Government was disposed to settle equitably all its pending international questions.

ARMENIANS IN AN INSURRECTION

Hostile Demonstration in Constantinople Results in the Killing of Several Persons—Order Restored.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople to a local news agency, saying that a number of Armenians made a hostile demonstration against the authorities there to-day.

The police attacked the mob, killing several persons and wounding others. Many persons were arrested. Order was finally restored.

Another dispatch says that, after the trouble was over, the Foreign Minister sent telegrams to the various embassies, saying that disturbances had been created by certain ildisposed persons around the precincts of the Armenian Patriarchate, but that, thanks to the measures taken, perfect quietude now reigned.

EVANGELISTS AGAINST TURKEY.

Resolutions Calling upon the United States to Aid the Armenians.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Evangelical Alliance this noon:

Resolved, First, That we call upon our Government to join with the Governments of Europe in forcibly stopping the inhuman butchery of fellow-Christians in Armenia.

Second, That we ask our Government to keep such a naval force in Turkish waters as shall make the American name respected in the Mediterranean or on the Kurdish Mountains.

Third, That we ask our Government to enforce a reasonable compensation for every article of American property destroyed or confiscated by Turkish officials.

Fourth, That we invoke the intercession of the Christian powers of Europe to unite and abate this nuisance of the civilized world.

Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to the crowned heads of Europe, as well as to several of the officials in high position in this country.

TWO LAKE SCHOONERS WRECKED

Lives Lost Near Whiting, Ind., and Munising, Mich.

WHITING, Ind., Sept. 30.—The schooner John Raber went ashore here late this afternoon.

Two of her crew were drowned. Nine were rescued.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 30.—A report was received here late this evening that the schooner Elma, lumber laden, from Pequaming for Saginaw, in tow of the steamer Birkhead, foundered off the Harbor of Munising and all hands were lost. No telegraphic communication with Munising can be had at this hour.

The "Rush" Abandoned at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 30.—To-night was the famous Harvard "Bloody Monday Night," but it was pretty tame, as compared with the old-time fighting. There were a few innocent brushes in out-of-the-way corners, and a few blows given by freshmen, but it looks as if the foolish rushing was practically abandoned for good. Early in the evening a reception was held in Sanders Theatre, for freshmen. Addresses were delivered by President Eliot, Prof. Norton, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, and Gov. Greenhalge. Following this there was a collation in Memorial Hall, and an opportunity was given to meet the officers of the university.

Miles Standish's Landing Place.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The spot where Miles Standish landed Sept. 29, 1621, in Squantum, was marked to-day by a unique monument, composed of round stones brought by members of the Daughters of the Revolution and kindred societies, and placed in position by a mason. The address was by Charles Francis Adams. Other societies participating were those of the Colonial Wars, whose membership includes descendants of Standish and other of the Plymouth worthies of that date. Sons of the American Revolution, Quincy Historical Society, and the Bostonian Club.

Defaulter Gore Brought Back.

Charles Gore, the assistant cashier of The New-York Herald, who absconded July 17 with $10,000, and who was captured last Saturday at Burlington, Vt., was brought to this city and arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. The arraignment was formal and Gore was remanded until to-morrow for pleading.

Salmon for Lake Champlain.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Car No. 1 of the United Fish Commission arrived here to-night, carrying 5,000 small land-locked salmon from Green Lake, Me. The fish will be placed in the brooks near the head of Lake Champlain to-morrow morning. A. M. [illegible]ey of Glens Falls, N. Y., State Fish Culturist, is in charge.

WHO WATERED THE MILK?

It Came from Assistant Dairy Commissioner Tuthill's Farm.

A KNOTTY CASE FOR SPECIAL SESSIONS

Health Board's Chemist Found 5 Per Cent. Adulteration—Reputation of Both Seller and Dealer Is of the Best.

Whether Frederick D. Tuthill, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, watered the milk which he sold to Adam Heppenheimer, on Sept. 24; whether the milk was watered on its way over the Chambers Street ferry, or whether the officers of the Health Board of this city made a mistake in their analysis of the milk, is a question the Justices of Special Sessions may have to decide to-morrow.

Mr. Tuthill, in addition to holding the office of Assistant Dairy Commissioner of this State, with several milk inspectors under him, has a large dairy farm near Washingtonville, on the Erie Railway. One of his best customers for many years has been Adam Heppenheimer, of 104 Avenue D, who takes daily seventy or eighty cans of milk from Mr. Tuthill.

Though Mr. Heppenheimer has been in the milk business thirty-five years, he was never before the courts on a charge of milk adulteration, and his reputation in this respect is absolutely clear.

Mr. Tuthill's reputation among his neighbors stands equally high, as, in spite of collisions with them which result from the performance of his duties as an Assistant Dairy Commissioner, he is considered a popular man.

Edward Heppenheimer, a relative of Adam Heppenheimer, was driving a wholesale milk wagon off the ferry at Chambers Street, early Sept. 24, when he was stopped by Russell Rayner, a city milk inspector attached to the Board of Health.

As the story was told yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, by Adam Heppenheimer, the milk inspector took three cans off the wagon and tested them. Then he took a sample and told the boy in charge of the wagon to dump the cans into the gutter. The boy refused to do so, or did not understand the order, so the milk inspector spilled the milk himself. The boy was held for trial at Special Sessions in $200 bail, and the case is likely to come up for adjudication to-morrow.

Mr. Heppenheimer added that he had been forty-five years in New-York, and that he had spent thirty-five years as a milk dealer, without a single charge being preferred against him. He obtained all his milk from Mr. Tuthill, and sold most of it to customers in his store, giving the remainder to grocery men.

"The milk had just been taken off the Erie train," he explained, "and there was no chance of touching it while it crossed the ferry on its way direct to my store. Several men have come to my boy and told him to plead guilty, but I told him not to say anything but the truth, no matter what that was."

The reporter endeavored to find out whether the men who came to Edward Heppenheimer were merely giving him what they considered friendly advice, or whether they were sent by some one else. The milk dealer, who spoke with a strong German accent, and was very much excited by the questions already put to him, could make no direct answer to these questions.

By referring back to the papers in the case, it was found that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Edward Heppenheimer on the certified analysis of a specimen of milk by Edwin Clarke, the chemist who had charge of the case. The analysis showed that 5 per cent. of water had been added.

As the official standard of the Health Board of this city is very low, 5 per cent. of water oftener means 10 per cent. in reality, and always more than the bare 5 per cent. That a considerable quantity of water was added is therefore proved beyond doubt, if the chemist's analysis be accepted as true.

Russell Raynor, who seized the milk in the first place, has been three years in the service of the Health Board, and has a diploma in chemistry from the Columbia College School of Mines. Edwin Clarke, who made the analysis, has been employed only three months by the Health Board, but he came to its service highly recommended from the Carnegie Laboratory.

Mr. Tuthill has charge of the Third Agricultural District of this State, and is not only a prominent dairyman, but combines with his private work the duty of inspecting his neighbors' milk and his own.

The only possible time that the milk could have been watered between the hour it left Mr. Tuthill's farm at West Washingtonville and the hour it was examined by the Milk Inspector in Chambers Street was while it was crossing over the ferry in charge of Edward Heppenheimer. The puzzle in that case would be why Edward Heppenheimer should water milk on the ferry which was going direct to the store, where time and opportunity would have been much more easily obtained by him.

COMPLAINS OF MAGISTRATE CRANE.

The Health Board's Counsel Says He Has Violated the Law.

Henry Steinert, counsel to the Board of Health, yesterday accused City Magistrate Crane of having violated the law in discharging George Heaton, a milk dealer at 245 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Heaton was arraigned before Magistrate Crane on a charge of selling adulterated milk. He made no defense, but the Magistrate refused to impose any punishment, saying, it is alleged: "This is one of the cases where justice should be tempered with mercy. I will discharge the prisoner."

The Health Department Inspectors who had worked up the case were very indignant over the decision. They reported the facts to President Wilson of the Health Board, who instructed Mr. Steinert to lay the case before the Grand Jury.

On the testimony of the Inspector, Heaton was indicted, and yesterday he pleaded guilty before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions. The Judge imposed a fine of $100, which the milk dealer promptly paid.

Mr. Steinert submitted a brief to Judge Fitzgerald reviewing the facts in the case. Among other things, he called the Court's attention to the action of Magistrate Crane in discharging Heaton. This action, Mr. Steinert declared, was a direct violation of Section 625 of the Consolidation Act, and made the Magistrate himself liable to indictment.

Baker and Gray Held.

Justice Jerome, sitting as a Magistrate in Chambers yesterday afternoon, gave a hearing in the case of Baker, Gray & Co., Harlem milk wholesalers, who were charged by the Board of Health with selling impure milk. Dr. Clayson, the milk inspector, who [illegible] a [illegible] of the milk, [illegible] driving a [illegible] with a load of the milk, [illegible] prisoners [illegible] and Gray were held in $500 each for trial.

MR. GOULD'S YACHTING PLANS

He Denies that He Has Ordered a New Herreshoff Yacht for Next Year—Vigilant Will Race Again.

It is not necessary to tell any one who has watched the progress of yachting in the course of the season just ended that, in spite of the remarkable work of the Defender and her owners, the most conspicuous single figure in American sea sport has been Mr. George J. Gould. The thoroughly sportsmanlike nature of his employment of the Vigilant as a trial horse for the Defender aroused general admiration, and when Mr. Gould returned in time to sail on his own sloop in some of the trial races, he was received with public enthusiasm. He does not court publicity, but his potentiality as a factor in next year's yachting has aroused much expectancy. Rumors of various kinds have been afloat as to his intentions, and among them was one that he had placed an order with the Herreshoffs for a new yacht to be on the water next Summer. A NEW-YORK TIMES reporter saw Mr. Gould yesterday and asked him:

"Do you care to discuss the recent cup races and their outcome?"

"No," said Mr. Gould, "it is too late now. It is growing cold, and the yachting season is over. I have just returned from a trip in the West, and am very busy, and I have nothing to say about the cup races."

"Is it a fact that you have placed an order with the Herreshoffs for a new yacht?"

"No. I have placed no order with any one. In fact, I have not matured any plans for next season yet."

"Will you place the Vigilant in commission next year?"

"It's a little early to talk about that, isn't it?"

"Perhaps; but not if you know what you will do."

"I cannot say definitely; but it is probable that I shall do so."

"What do you intend to do about the Atlantic Yacht Club's offer of a five-thousand dollar cup for races between the Valkyrie and the Vigilant?"

"I haven't heard of it yet."

Mr. Gould declined to talk further about yachting matters, but it is safe to say that if the Vigilant is in commission next year, which now seems likely, she will meet the Valkyrie, and there will be some pretty close racing.

RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE FALL

Now Below the Point at Which Gold Can Be Shipped from This Country at a Profit.

Rates of sterling exchange declined yesterday to $4.88¼ bid, at the close. This was the lowest rate in months. The causes recently operating brought it about. It forbids gold exports, with coin running only in fair weight, except at a loss. A premium in Europe would stop, of course, draw gold. A dispatch from Germany to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. announced that the special demand, which would account for a premium, had ceased. On the other hand, reports are circulated that last week's special shipments were intended for Russia, and would eventually be used for China's needs. This report had only the effect of reviving stock-jobbing suspicions. Evidence seemed conclusive, in view of all the circumstances, that no legitimate demand for gold could make further drain on the Treasury reserve.

Activity in money transfers for crop purposes continued at the Sub-Treasury. The amount forwarded yesterday was $650,000, divided evenly between the South and the West. The anticipated improvement in wheat occurred, prices advancing 1¼@1⅝c per bushel, on sales of 11,560,000 bushels. December closed at 69¼c per bushel. There was an excited market in cotton, with net advances of nearly ¼c per pound, on sales of 389,700 bales. Coffee advanced nearly 1-3c per pound in active options, with sales of 14,750 bags. Provisions also were higher, under the influence of the general improvement in prices and in commercial feeling.

DEMAND FOR THE WHIPPING POST

The Washington Grand Jury Recommends It for Certain Offenses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Grand Jury of the District concluded its labors to-day, and was discharged. A recommendation, in its final report, that the whipping-post be established in the district for the punishment of wife-beaters and petty thieves created much surprise, not to say astonishment. It was signed by sixteen members of the Grand Jury, and reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, after discussion of the various crimes and offenses brought to our attention, believe that until some other methods of punishment for such offenses as petty larceny and wife-beating than those which now prevail in the District of Columbia are adopted, the commission of said crimes and offenses will continue to increase.

We therefore, after serious consideration, do most earnestly recommend the honorable Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that they take such steps to institute a whipping post as will cause the same to be established, believing that the same would result in a decrease of crime in the District of Columbia and lessen the expenditures of the criminal courts in said District.

In directing the clerk to file the paper, Judge Bradley remarked that he agreed that the establishment of a whipping post here would be productive of good results in some instances. But the courts could not establish it, hence Congress should be applied to in the matter, and he advised the members of the Grand Jury to move in that direction.

CAPT. HOWGATE AGAIN IN JAIL

His Bond Expires, and He Surrenders Himself to the Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Capt. Henry W. Howgate, who had been out on bail, surrendered himself to the United States Marshal to-day, his bond having expired. Howgate was convicted last July of embezzlement and sentenced to eight years in the Albany Penitentiary. An appeal was granted, and pending the hearing, Howgate was released on $15,000 bail. His counsel appeared before several Justices to-day and asked for an extension of bail.

The application for the release of Capt. Howgate on bail was made to the Court of Appeals and was argued at some length. The Chief Justice announced that the matter would be disposed of in the near future. In the meantime Capt. Howgate is in the District jail.

For Causing Mr. Inman's Death.

RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 30.—Capt. William H. Hulse and Pilot James Allen of the Iron Steamboat Perseus were arraigned to-day upon charges of manslaughter in the second degree in having been negligent in the collision with the yacht Adelaide and causing the death of Robert W. Inman, the owner. They both pleaded not guilty, and were held in $5,000 bail each for trial in the Court of Sessions in November. Bail was furnished by William Rowland of New-Jersey, who swore that he had $100,000 in New-York City. Both of the defendants live in New-Brunswick, N. J.

Value of Foreign Silver Coins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—United States Mint Director Preston makes the average price of silver per fine ounce for the quarter ended today, 67.18 cents, as against 67.163 cents for the quarter ended June 30. The difference was so slight that the changes in the values of foreign coin were few. They are announced as follows: Tael of China, (Tien-Tsin,) $0.762, against $0.761 July 1, 1895; tael of China, (Chefoo,) $0.752, against $0.751; kran of Persia, $0.90, against $0.89.

To Investigate Sandy Hook Accident.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, to-day ordered Lieut. Col. F. H. Parker from Allegheny Arsenal, Penn., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground to investigate the cause of the killing of two soldiers by the premature explosion of a cartridge which was being placed in the Canet gun for firing. A dispatch received to-day by Gen. Flagler states that the two men injured by the explosion will recover.

THE COUNTRY SIDE DOOR

Facts as to the Sunday Beer Vote in the Rural Districts.

COMPARISONS WITH NEW-YORK CITY

Greater Laxity in Enforcing Excise Laws in Little Falls Than Was Ever Known in the Metropolis.

HERKIMER, Sept. 30.—The showing in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning of the possibilities of securing a drink of liquor at licensed saloons and hotels in this county may have been a surprize to some of the good people who do not want drink on Sunday.

On the other hand, that element of the population which wants to drink on Sunday knew perfectly well that it was to be had.

The saloons in this village make a show of keeping closed on Sunday. Some of them front on the main street, and even a side door could not be "worked" without attracting some attention during daylight hours. But in places where the approach can be made without too much publicity the "family entrance" is one of the permanent fixtures. In a place of this size greater secrecy is observed on the part of the purchaser than on the part of the seller, in many instances. The side door is for the class of men who do not like to be seen by their neighbors going into a saloon.

The place described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, out on the road to Little Falls, is well known by an element of the people in this village. It is a resort of certain classes on week days, as well as Sundays, and, because of its alleged character as a hotel or tavern, women as well as men sometimes visit it. Some who are frequenters of the notorious place say that if THE TIMES's correspondent had seen all "the talent" which makes up the interesting aggregation, there would have been no less than a dozen of the creatures wearing mother hubbards instead of the half dozen or so that the correspondent saw. The life that these creatures lead could hardly be duplicated in the worst sections of the great cities. It is doubtful if ex-Senator Warner Miller or any one of a hundred other well-known citizens had any idea of the character of the place. It is popularly known as a "road" house, or a "half-way" house, and the citizens who drive past have not been curious as to what is going on inside, either on Sunday or during the week.

The facts given in THE TIMES this morning as to the ability to get drinks in those so-called "country towns" may have some bearing on the excise question as it was reviewed by the Republican Party managers in Saratoga.

The large cities have apparently thought they had almost a monopoly of the people who want drinks on Sunday. A great deal has been said of the "morality of the rural districts," their observance of Sunday, and the like. But if the towns of Little Falls and Herkimer and the village of Ilion, which lies in the town of German Flats, are samples, it would seem that the country towns have their fair proportion of population which wants to drink on Sunday.

Judging by external indications, saloons are as numerous in proportion to population in Little Falls as they are in New-York City. Rarely was it possible, even before the appointment of Commissioner Roosevelt, to enter a New-York saloon in the forenoon of Sunday through the front door, but that was possible in Little Falls Sunday, and a TIMES correspondent did it.

When the Republicans were at Saratoga discussing what to do with the excise question, the leaders hesitated. Men from the Republican cities, such as Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Binghamton, and men from the "country towns," like Herkimer and Little Falls—although Warner Miller was not one of them—overcame the sentiment in favor of a Sunday declaration. They were afraid to speak in favor of Sunday closing until Warner Miller drove them to do it. Is it possible that these astute politicians knew that in villages the size of Ilion and Herkimer, and possibly out on the county roads, where the Republican strongholds are, there is an element which favors Sunday beer, which they did not dare offend?

Did the astute party managers know that the side door may let in enough voters on Sundays to affect seriously the "up-the-State" plurality if the party dared try to close those side doors?

MR. HILL LIKES THE EXCISE PLANK.

Says It Will Be a Source of Great Strength to the Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Senator Hill came to Washington to-day on legal business, and departed for New-York late to-night. He said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the ticket nominated last week at Syracuse was commending itself to the judgment of the Democrats throughout the State, and the outlook appeared to be very satisfactory.

The excise plank in the platform, in his opinion, will be a source of great strength to the ticket. Mr. Hill, it will be recalled by those who read the comprehensive Syracuse dispatches in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, differed somewhat with the members of the Sub-Committee on Platform concerning the wording of this plank, but he deferred to the judgment of E. M. Shepard. He is pretty well satisfied now that the changes made in the original draft were wise ones.

Although the campaign has not opened in earnest, Mr. Hill is confident that the Democrats will enter upon it determined and expecting to win. He has no doubt that the members of the State Democracy will work hard for the sucess of the State ticket.

Whitestone Election Said to be Illegal.

WHITESTONE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The most exciting School Trustee election this village has ever witnessed took place here this afternoon. More than half of the 490 votes polled were those of women. R. S. Munson and H. B. Niles were elected. Their opponents were J. H. Titus and William Taft. After the vote was counted to-night, Counselor Alfred Mitchell filed a protest against the election on the ground that it was illegal in that the ballots were of different sizes, so that secrecy in voting was impossible. This will be contested. A new election may be held.

Time Granted to Get Permits.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday received a communication from President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen asking that the police defer action in the enforcement of the ordinance against street stands until Oct. 15. Mr. Jeroloman made this request in order to give the owners of stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water time to get permits from the Board of Aldermen. Commissioner Roosevelt directed Chief Conlin to grant the time asked for. All other stands must go, however.

Cranberries Will Come High.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 30.—Those who want to have cranberries to eat with their holiday turkey will have to pay sky-high prices for the little red berries, as the crop this year has been practically ruined by the forest fires, fires in the bogs, fireworms, and the frost. Several parties have been buying up all the good berries in sight, with a view of getting a corner on the supply.

ROMAN COUNTER DEMONSTRATION

Pilgrimages Requested by the Pope in a Circular Letter to Bishops of the Catholic Church.

ROME, Sept. 30.—A report is current here that the Vatican has privately issued a circular letter to the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world requesting them to organize a large number of pilgrimages to Rome as a counter demonstration to the recent fêtes celebrating the unity of Italy.

EX-SENATOR MAHONE PARALYZED

His Condition Very Critical and He May Not Live Through the Night, His Physicians Declare.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Ex-Senator William Mahone had a slight stroke of paralysis this morning. He has been stopping at Chamberlain's Hotel, and this morning his son, Butler Mahone, calling at his father's room, found the General still in bed and apparently very drowsy. Not suspecting anything wrong, Butler left the room, and, calling again later, found his father still in the same condition. He became alarmed and a physician was summoned.

After examination the doctor pronounced it a case of paralysis. The right arm is useless, and the tongue is paralyzed so that speech is impossible. Both lower limbs are all right. It is not yet known how far the paralysis has extended or how serious it may be.

Dr. Philip S. Wales, one of the attending physicians of Gen. Mahone, late this afternoon stated that the General's condition was critical, owing to the severity of the attack and his advanced age. The paralysis had spread to the right leg. Dr. Wales said that the vomiting and effusion in the head, which have set in, were bad signs, and it would not be surprising if Gen. Mahone died before morning. Still there was a chance of an improvement in his condition.

Mrs. Mahone, who is at her home in Virginia, has been telegraphed for. If Gen. Mahone survives the night Dr. Wales and Dr. Baker will hold a consultation to-morrow morning, and during to-night Dr. Baker will be in attendance upon the patient.

THE TREASURY GAINS $3,000,000

Receipts for the Month of September Exceed the Expenditures—New Form of Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Treasury statement of receipts and expenditures, to be issued to-morrow, will show a surplus for the month of September of nearly $3,000,000. In round figures, the receipts have been $27,500,000, and the expenditures $24,500,000.

The receipts have been nearly $5,000,000 greater than those of September, 1894, and the expenditures $4,500,000 less. Receipts from customs have been slightly less than those of September, 1894; from internal revenue they have been nearly double.

The greatest saving in expenditures has been in the civil and miscellaneous account, which has been less by nearly $3,000,000 than in September, 1894.

The Treasury daily statement, beginning Oct. 1, will show the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes by the day, month, and fiscal year to date.

TO PROTECT DURRANT FROM A MOB

Preparations for His Safety Already Made by the Sheriff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Already calculations are being made for Durrant's safety, should the verdict of the jury be unsatisfactory to a portion of the community. It is believed that, unless he should be convicted, an attempt at violence will be made. Everything will be ready to meet such an emergency, should it arise.

Sheriff Whelan has calculated the chances of a mob attacking the jail and has decided just what will be done to prevent its success. He is keeping his plan secret, but says it will be effectual. These preparations are merely to be on the safe side, as it is not certain that any attempt at violence would be made, even should the jury acquit Durrant. The Sheriff thinks the county jail would withstand any attack made on it. The front and practically the only entrance is about twenty feet from the sidewalk level, and can be reached only by ascending a narrow, winding stairway that would hold but two abreast. Any one attempting to get in this way would find an iron door at the top of the stairway and armed deputies beyond it, in addition to police at the foot of the stairway.

There is an arsenal in the county jail, which has been there since the attempt was made to take murderer Goldensen from the jail. The jail is so situated that the front windows on both floors command a full view of the street in front. In the opinion of all those connected with the jail, there would be no hope for a mob there.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

William E. Russell Emphatically Denies a Newspaper Story.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Regarding the statement printed in a New-York morning paper that ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts would to-day formally announce himself a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Russell this afternoon said:

"The statement is all nonsense."

Taxation of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Acting Controller of the Currency Tucker says, in calling on National banks for a report of the amount of all kinds of taxes paid by them during the last fiscal year, that he desires the information to incorporate in the annual report of the Controller of the Currency. This is the first time such information has been asked for, and it will form a distinctive feature of the Controller's report this year and in following years.

Rights of Native-Born Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Government has taken its first step toward settling the right of native-born Chinese to the franchise in this country. Assistant United States District Attorney Knight to-day received instructions to raise the question in the case of Wong Kin Ark, who has made application to land as a native-born American. Collector Wise refused his petition to land, and he appealed to the Federal court.

The Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The official list of the Catholic University has been increased by the addition of a Register. The first incumbent of the position is P. N. Robinson, a son of Prof. Robinson. Mr. Robinson was graduated from Yale in the class of '86. He also is a graduate of the Yale Law School.

New Post Office Sub-Station.

Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order establishing, on Oct. 15, a sub-station of the Post Office in this city, to be known as Sub-Station No. 37, and to be situated at the northeast corner of Christopher and Washington Streets.

Made President of Colby.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Colby University to-day Prof. Nathaniel S. Butler of Chicago University was unanimously chosen President of Colby.

NAME THEIR OWN TICKET

Good Government Clubs Select City and County Candidates.

TWO REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE

The Majority Was in Favor of a Conference and a Combination Against Tammany.

MINORITY STOOD FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS

Wheeler H. Peckham and Others Opposed to This Course—Party Named, and an Anchor Its Emblem.

For County Clerk—JOHN T. LOCKMAN, (Rep.)
For Register—CHARLES BLAUVELT, (Dem.)
For Justice of the Supreme Court—HAMILTON ODELL, (Dem.)
For Justice of the Supreme Court—MYER S. ISAACS, (Rep.)
For Justice of the Supreme Court—No nomination.
For Justice of General Sessions—THOMAS ALLISON, (Rep.)
For Judge of General Sessions—GEORGE H. ADAMS, (Dem.)
For Justice of the City Court—JOHN A. BEALL, (Dem.)
For Justice of the City Court—LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, (Dem.)
For Justice of the City Court—No nomination.

This was the ticket nominated by the Good Government Clubs' Convention at 11:30 o'clock last night. The result was only reached after a long and, at times, acrimonious discussion, and after the rejection by the convention of the report of a majority of the Executive Committee, urging the appointment of a committee to meet conference committee from other organizations opposed to Tammany, for the purpose of selecting a non-partisan ticket. A minority report favored immediate nominations.

Wheeler H. Peckham and others tried to avert the movement in favor of the nomination of a straight ticket, but without success. The ticket was finally put through with a rush, and nominated with only a few dissenting votes.

The convention decided to formally designate the organization as the Good Government Party, and adopted an anchor as its emblem. At midnight an adjournment was taken until Friday evening, at which time the Executive Committee will report to the convention the names of those whom they have selected to fill the two vacancies now existing on the ticket.

Convention Called to Order.

The convention was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Chairman Charles Stewart Davison, with De Forest Grant as Secretary. The Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building was well filled with delegates and members of Good Government Clubs, including Preble Tucker, James W. Pryor, L. J. Callanan, Henry R. Kunhardt, Jr., Boudinot Keith, Arthur F. Dennett of the City Vigilance League, Olcott Payn, Julius Blamberg, R. W. G. Welling, R. Fulton Cutting, Arthur Von Briesen, Joseph Larocque, Everett P. Wheeler, Talbot Olyphant, James R. Burnet, J. Noble Hayes, P. Mosenthal, N. D. Rothschild, Francis Skinner, George M. Cassatt, Roland Holt, C. C. Nadal, J. H. C. Nevius, George W. Miller, Wheeler H. Peckham, De Lancey Cleveland, Jr., Arthur H. Ely, Charles H. Strong, R. S. Chapin, S. J. Rose, Carl Schultz Petrasch, John Jay Chapman, John D. Townsend, Isaac H. Klein, Meyer S. Isaacs, Edward D. Page, A. L. Gutman.

Dr. J. P. Peters, Eugene Frayer, Albert Strauss, W. W. Seymour, Frank H. Dodd, Louis C. King, George Bayne, R. E. Carey, Austin G. Fox, J. Frederic Kernochan, Alfred Bishop Mason, F. R. Sturgis, Arthur Turnbull, Horace E. Deming, C. Grant La Farge, George R. Bishop, C. C. Buel, E. F. Emmett, Payson Merrill, L. Frank Brownell, W. R. Ware, A. C. Dodman, F. W. Aymar, A. V

"UNDER THE WEATHER."

Why People Feel This Way and That It Is Needless Clearly Shown.

"Why is it that so many people feel 'under the weather,' have tired feelings, and complain of chilly sensations at this time of the year?"

This is a question that is very easily answered. People naturally feel weak and run down after the heat of Summer, because it thins the blood and lowers the vitality. The chilly weather of Fall and early Winter finds them unprepared to withstand the change of temperature, and hence they suffer. This fact is plainly proved by the following opinions of some people who speak from practical experience:

No. 903 Goldengate Av., San Francisco, Cal.

"I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for some time, and it does all that is claimed for it. Have used many remedies for my complaint, but none of them lasting. The only article that seems to be successful is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Respectfully,

J. M. MARTIN."

Mr. John W. Crosby, 3,547 Kensington Av., Philadelphia, says: "I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for loss of appetite and tired feeling, and must say I have received great benefit from it."

Nothing has ever equaled this whiskey for building up the system, putting the blood in healthful motion, and invigorating the body. Thousands of people testify to its splendid tonic effects in cases of extreme weakness. On this account no inferior imitations should be accepted from grocers or druggists who attempt to substitute something inferior. There is nothing that can take its place.

to secure the support and co-operation of all citizens in nominating a non-partisan municipal ticket.

Two Reports from Committee.

"I want to tell you," said Mr. Davison, "that there has been a great divergence of opinion in the Executive Committee respecting the report that should be submitted this evening, and that there will, therefore, be two reports—a majority and a minority report. I call upon Mr. Cutting to read the majority report.

Mr. Cutting then read the majority report as follows:

Resolved, That we heartily desire the nomination of a non-partisan ticket of such high character as to command the support of all good citizens.

That to effect this result we recommend to the convention the appointment of a committee with power to select candidates, and that we hereby invite the conventions of the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall to nominate conference committees to meet such committee empowered to agree upon a ticket to be nominated by all.

The minority report was then called for and read by M. D. Rothchild. It is as follows:

The Executive Committee were instructed "to take such steps as they should deem advisable to secure the support and co-operation of all citizens in nominating a non-partisan municipal ticket."

The resolution under which this committee was appointed further declares "that it is of great importance to the best interests of the city that the local offices, especially the judicial positions, to be filled in the coming election, should be held by able, incorruptible, and non-partisan officials, who will owe their nominations and election to the citizens, and not to any political machine."

In accordance with these instructions and declarations, the Executive Committee decided that the first step was the selection of a ticket to be recommended to this convention, made up of candidates of such unimpeachable character and eminent fitness that it would not only command the approval of all good citizens outside the regular political organizations, but would secure the indorsement and support of some, if not all, of those organizations.

While the Executive Committee recognizes the fact that nearly all patriotic citizens belong to one or the other of the great National parties, they believe that a ticket, to be truly and unquestionably non-partisan, must be made up of candidates who, however they may differ as to National party issues, are a unit as to the administration of local offices, without regard to party interests.

Keeping this essential principle in view, the Sub-Committee on Nominations has selected with all possible care from among the Republican and Democratic citizens of this city such gentlemen, whom we, a majority of the Executive Committee, earnestly recommend this convention to nominate for the offices to be voted for at the coming election.

In selecting these gentlemen, the Nominating Committee were actuated solely by considerations of their personal fitness for the positions to be filled, their general reputation for honesty, industry, and ability, and their willingness to stand on the platform of the Good Government Club. None of them was suggested by or is in the interest of any political boss, faction, or organization whatever.

The candidates herein recommended for the positions of County Clerk and Register were selected after consultation with representatives of the Real Estate Exchange, title insurance companies, leading members of the bar, and other citizens peculiarly interested in an honest, efficient, and economical administration of those offices.

The candidates herein recommended for the several judicial positions were chosen from a list of over fifty reputable and able lawyers, carefully prepared, and submitted to a committee of the Bar Association for approval.

Before concluding this minority report we desire to state that the Executive Committe has been urged by some leading citizens, for whose good-will we have the highest regard, and whose opinions are entitled to our deepest respect, to recommend to this convention that it postpone making its nominations, and request the Republican and State Democracy County Conventions to appoint conference committees to confer with a similar committee from this convention, with the view to bringing about the nomination of a fusion or combination ticket.

Reasons for Dissenting Views.

We have given this proposition much earnest thought and consideration, and have concluded not to concur in such recommendation to this convention, for the following reasons:

First—We have no guarantee or assurance that both of the conventions above named would comply with such request, and it is obvious that a conference and consequent combination with the State Democratic Convention, to the exclusion of the Republican, or vice versa, would not bring about the result sought for, viz.: a union of Democrats and Republicans upon a local ticket.

Second—That even if our invitation were accepted by both conventions and a conference held, the best that could be expected from such conference would be a combination ticket made up of candidates named by each of the political party organizations, who would thus owe their nominations primarily to their respective political organizations and would be expected to recognize that fact in the administration of their respective offices if elected.

Aside from the fact that the indorsement and nomination by the Good Government Club of such a combination or deal ticket would be essentially and totally inconsistent with their declared and constantly reiterated principles, experience demonstrates that the candidates on a ticket made up in that way are invariably placed there for political considerations, and that the question of fitness is a secondary one.

While appreciating the great importance of defeating Tammany Hall in the coming election, we believe that not only has such a combination ticket small chance of effecting such defeat, but that for the Good Government Club to become parties to such a deal or in any way sanction it, would be to discredit them in the eyes of the community and retard, if not destroy, the chance of ever divorcing municipal government from party politics.

Third—A union which did not involve conceding the two political party organizations the right to name some, if not all, the candidates, was found, after consultation with the various party leaders, to be a practical impossibility. It was demonstrated that neither political organization could be expected to go into a conference for the purpose of agreeing upon a union ticket, unless it was given the right to name some of the candidates to be placed upon that ticket.

Fourth—In the possible, not to say probable, event that either or both party conventions refused to comply with our request to adjourn and confer, and nominated a straight party ticket, the difficulties in the way of nomination by this convention of its own ticket would be very great. All chance of inducing one or both of the party conventions to indorse some, if not all, of our candidates, would be greatly diminished, and the Good Government Club would be relegated to the necessity of either putting a fourth ticket in the field or retiring from the contest entirely. Whichever of these two courses was adopted would probably result in a Tammany victory, the restoration of its control upon party lines, and the almost certain destruction of the good government movement.

We have gone to some length in setting forth the reasons for recommending nominations by the convention. We consider, however, that the ticket which is ready to be presented to you is our best justification, and if this ticket is nominated by you, we feel convinced that the public at large will accept it as such. In conclusion, we wish to state that we have devoted much time and labor to the task partly intrusted to us by the convention, we have conscientiously endeavored to carry out the spirit, as well as the letter of your instructions. The result is in your hands for action.

Preble Tucker's Amendment.

Preble Tucker moved an amendment to the minority report, and in so doing stated that he wanted to call the attention of the convention to the fact that the vote of the Executive Committee as between the minority and majority report was 9 to 11. That would show how evenly the committee was divided on this important matter.

"What does the majority report ask us to do?" he said. "It asks us to send to Mr. Platt, Mr. Steckler, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Francis M. Scott to get together with these organizations and nominate a ticket of high character. What are we promised if we do that? We are promised to beat Tammany Hall. If Tammany Hall is to be beaten by any such political dealing as that, Good Government Clubs do not want to have anything to do with it. If the Good Government Clubs have to resort to the low political methods they were organized to fight, they had better go out of business, for their mission is over.

"If, on the contrary, the Good Government Clubs stick to the principles they have reiterated, if they are defeated by Tammany Hall or by Mr. Platt, no one can say anything against their high purpose. If they go into a combine and are defeated they will have lost their high standing in the eyes of the community. Better let us stand out and do nothing, or go ahead with a ticket of our own.

"Mr. Chairman, I beg to offer the following substitute for the majority report:

Whereas, This convention heartily desires the nomination of a non-partisan ticket of such high character as to command the support of all good citizens, and,

Whereas, This convention does not believe that such a ticket can be obtained as a result of a conference with political party organizations controlled by machine politicians, and

Whereas, The result, if any, of such a conference must necessarily be a deal or combination ticket, which cannot be easily indorsed by the Good Government Clubs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention does not accept the recommendation submitted by the majority of the Executive Committee; resolved further, that the minority report of the Executive Committee be accepted, and that the names referred to in such report be submitted to this convention forthwith for consideration.

Clarence W. Bowen's Views.

Clarence W. Bowen took part in the discussion. "Do we believe in honesty, or do we believe in dishonesty? Let us do all we can to bring about a union ticket so that we may defeat Tammany. Let us vote this year and every year until Tammany is crushed under foot.

"Much as I respect the gentleman who has preceded me, I, for one, will not be a party to any ticket which will be the means of bringing about victory for Tammany Hall. We accomplished good results last year by going into a combination, and why should we not do the same this year? Who will stand here to-night and say Mayor Strong is not an honest man? All honor is him and to our Police Commissioners for the maintenance of the law.

"I think we should consult the Chamber of Commerce before we go ahead and nominate a ticket. They will meet on Thursday, and I think we might wait for them. We owe some courtesy to that body, who did so much for the union ticket last Fall. I shall vote against the minority report, and shall vote in favor of the majority report."

Isaac H. Klein.

Isaac H. Klein opposed the majority report. "I would as lief confer with Tammany Hall," he said, "as with the Republicans, as its convention is organized and constituted to-day. I will guarantee success for your ticket if you will agree to confer with Tammany Hall. As much as I desire success, I will not buy success by yielding one iota of the principles which we have banded together to maintain. The Good Government Clubs will not at this time give power and strength to that which we must destroy. It is as much our duty to destroy the Republican and State Democracy organizations as it is to destroy Tammany Hall.

"I know that it is in the power of Tammany Hall to nominate a stronger ticket and men of greater ability and integrity than the Republicans can. What hope have we to-day of going into a conference with our Republican friends? No hope whatever, except this: What we want we must have, and the balance you can have, if you can get it.'

"A Platt Republican has said: 'We will take what we want; then we will offer the rest to the Brookfield people, and if they don't want it, we will offer it to the Goo-Goos.'"

"Who said that?" inquired a delegate.

"A member of the Republican County Committe and a member of the Nominating Committee of Five," replied Mr. Klein, triumphantly.

Arthur Von Briesan.

Arthur Von Briesan said: "I think we are here assembled to serve the interest of the City of New-York to the best of our ability. It is agreed that the Good Government Clubs of the City of New-York propose, without regard to party, to serve the interests of this great city, and to assist in liberating it from the injurious and corrupting influences which have for so long prevailed here, and which, with the aid of others, we succeeded a year ago in largely neutralizing.

"It seems clear to me that we are not the only ones who are doing the best they can for the interest of New-York, who, while not members of Good Government Clubs, are equally desirous of destroying the vultures that have been gaining upon our beautiful city for so many years. Whether this vulture be called Tammany Hall or some other name it matters not; but we all desire to rid our city of this evil influence. We realize the necessity of fighting the common enemy, and at the same time we should seek the assistance of all who feel as we do of these matters.

"Inasmuch as there is not much difference in the majority and minority reports, save in one or two suggestions conferring before the nominations are made, and the other conferring after the nominations are made, is seems to me that we might proceed today to express our preferences for candidates, and having done so, we appoint a conference committee with powers to confer with other associations and organizations, and to report to the convention such modifications in the ticket as seem proper. That, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, is my motion."

R. P. Sturgis.

R. P. Sturgis said: "While this convention is talking about Tammany Hall, I wish to call attention to the fact that the synonym of Tammany Hall is the Republican machine. Does any one suppose that if we go into a combination with the machine we shall not be sold out? The State Democracy can fight Tammany Hall, but we must fight the Republican machine. If we go into a combination ticket, we shall we wiped out of existence. I honestly believe that if we put up a ticket of good men we stand a better chance of winning than if we go into a coalition."

Wheeler H. Peckham.

When Wheeler H. Peckham arose to address the convention, there were shouts of "Platform!" and he was compelled to mount the stage. Having referred to the fact that the strongest feature of the Good Government Club movement was that none of its members sought public office, Mr. Peckham went on to say:

"Going on the theory that none of us are here in pursuit of any personal gain, what right have we here for?

"Within twenty-five years since I came to New-York, the iron heel of Tammany Hall has been grinding into your hearts until your life blood ran. Day after day your tax rates rose; day after day you saw Judges on the bench in whom you had no confidence, who could be bought and sold; day after day contracts given out, when more than half the money went into the pockets of purloiners. And last year it was demonstrated with the certainty that 2 and 2 are 4, that the whole police force from top to bottom was a huge system of blackmail, handled by the organization which had been in power for twenty-five or thirty years.

"This is what brought you into life and brought to your ranks men who had never taken part in political organization. Shame struck in every face and you rose up with mighty power and combined all forces against this huge foe who had trampled upon your life and body, and you crushed it.

"Did the State Democracy do it? Did the Republicans do it? Did all those little items of little political organizations—Sticklers and others—do it? Why, gentlemen, we came together as of one heart, and achieved the result, and Tammany Hall went down.

"Now what are we to do? I so happens that in this country elections are constant and frequent. They are around every year. We have not only to get good government—we have to hold good government.

"There are some twelve or fourteen judicial offices to be filled this year. Do you suppose you would be promoting the cause of good government by electing twelve Tammany Judges for fourteen years? We have two political offices to fill—Register and County Clerk. Do you suppose that you are going to add to the cause of good government by electing Tammany officers to fill these offices? Do not we want good men there, and if there are two men, one put up by the Republicans and one by Tammany, and we elect the good man, haven't we achieved our office just to that extent?

"We are brought face to face with the every-day, absolute, matter-of-fact thing. We have to say whether A or B shall fill the office, and to see either that the man to fill that office is a competent and fair man, or we should elect a man who would advocate our views. That is my notion of practical good government of electing to office honest, fair, capable men—men who will see to it that their offices are conducted as they ought to be—honestly, efficiently, thoroughly.

"We know that one organization in this city, should it succeed in electing its officers, will not conduct those offices fairly and honestly, because we know they never do. We know, because the organization of Tammany Hall is not founded on any political belief whatever. We believe that it is organized for the purpose of grasping these offices, and when they are obtained saying to the people of this city, 'You will have the right and the justice you ought to have for so much.' It is only because this price has become so excessive we resolved last year we would endure it no longer, and rebelled.

"How are we to reap the fruits of that victory? Are the Good Government Clubs to say, 'We are the only virtuous people in this city'? We only number 4,000 or 5,000 or 8,000 or 10,000. Are we so virtuous that we will make a slate, and your political parties who have existed from time immemorial must take our slate and take their candidates from it? I would like to see them do it, but I do not think you could get them to take our ticket without consultation."

Mr. Peckham closed with an appeal that the majority report be sustained, and a Conference Committee be appointed.

De Forest Grant.

De Forest Grant said that he had many conferences with Republicans, and they held out very little hope of any successful conference. He approved of Mr. Von Briesen's amendment.

George M. Cassatt.

George M. Cassatt opposed Mr. Peckham's views. "When we analyze his seductive speech," said Mr. Cassatt, "it, in effect, advises us to try and make a combination with Boss Platt to beat Boss Croker's remnant. What are the prospects of a union? The circumstances this year are entirely different from those of last year. I tell you that the only prospect of a union is a union that compels us to sacrifice every thing we stand for.

"Are we strengthening our organization by combining with the Republicans upon the platform that they adopted up the State the other day? We stand for local option, and they do not."

The Vote for the Ticket.

"Question!" came from all parts of the house. Mr. Von Briesen's amendment was promptly voted down, and a vote was then taken on Mr. Preble's substitute for the minority report. The vote was taken by clubs. Seventy-nine voted in favor of Mr. Preble's straight-ticket idea and 44 against. M. D. Rothschild, as the leader of the signers of the minority report, announced the platform, and placed the ticket in nomination. The nominations were made with only a few dissenting votes.

Elon S. Hobbs expressed his disapproval of the nominations and said it meant that a great many members of Good Government Club F would resign rather than vote the ticket. This announcement was received with hisses.

Joseph H. Steinhardt of the First District expressed his belief that it would enable Tammany Hall to win hands down.

The convention then adjourned.

Some of the Nominees.

Thomas Allison, who was nominated to succeed himself in the Court of General Sessions, was for many years prominent as a lawyer in this city before he was appointed last April to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Martine. He is a native of this city, and a graduate of the public schools and the College of the City of New-York. He was admitted to the bar in 1861. He established a reputation for his knowledge of municipal law, and was retained in city cases by many of the Democratic Corporation Counsels. When Mr. Edson was Mayor he declined the office of Corporation Counsel. He has been prominent for several years in the Republican Party, and was at one time talked of for the Superior Court.

Lewis L. Delafield, who has been nominated as Justice of the City Court, is a native of this city. He has long practiced law here, and has been prominent in the Bar Association and the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and as Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission and as a member of the Committee of Seventy. He prepared the law abolishing the old Court of Special Sessions and the Police Justices and establishing in their places the present Court of Special Sessions and the City Magistrates.

Myer S. Isaacs, nominated for Supreme Court Justice, was born in New-York in 1841. He was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in 1859, and afterward from the University Law School. With his father, he established The Jewish Messenger. He has been prominent for many years in Jewish circles, and has held many important positions in Jewish societies and organizations. He was appointed by Gov. Cornell Judge of the Marine Court in 1880.

Hamilton Odell, nominated for a Justice of the Supreme Court, is a lawyer of many years' standing in this city. He enjoys a large practice, and by reason of his thorough knowledge of law is often chosen as referee in important cases. While not at any time prominent in politics, he has always taken an interest in movements to better municipal conditions. He is a member of the Bar Association.

John T. Lockman, nominated for County Clerk, is a lawyer, and has offices at 88 Nassau Street. He lives at 140 West Seventy-third Street.

John A. Beall, nominated for Justice of the City Court, is a lawyer, and has offices at 140 Broadway. He lives at 25 West Ninety-seventh Street.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Bernard Rourke of the old Eighth, the recent Third, and now of the new Eighth Assembly District, is going to work with the Republicans this year. He was a few years ago the chief lieutenant of John J. O'Brien, whose death disrupted the famous John J. O'Brien Association and scattered its members among various other political organizations. Rourke was with Tammany for a while, and last year was partially friendly to it.

—The Democratic State Headquarters for this campaign have not as yet been selected, but they will probably be either at the Hoffman House or at 30 West Twenty-fifth Street. The Executive Committee of the State Committee will probably be completed, and will hold a meeting within a few days.

—John S. Kenyon, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, went home yesterday to remain the rest of the week. Not much will be done at the Republican State headquarters until all of the nominations are made for Senate and Assembly.

—Ex-Police Justice Meade has not decided whether to be a candidate for the Senate in the Sixteenth Senate District or not. It looks, however, as though Mr. Meade had his eyes fixed on Tilany.

—Tammany primaries will be held to-night. With the Delany faction outside the organization in the Eleventh Assembly District, there does not seem to be any prospect of any primary rows.

—Edward Grosse, a former Republican State Committeeman, has announced himself as a candidate for the Senate in the Nineteenth Senate District.

—William N. Hoag will be the Republican and Augustus T. Docharty the Tammany candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth District.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

LOOK TO THE LAWMAKERS

State Democracy and Tammany May Favor Same Assemblymen.

MR. CUMMINGS SLATED FOR CONGRESS

For the Tammany, City, and County Ticket There Are Plenty of Candidates—Some of Those Mentioned for Office.

Democratic local political affairs are shaping themselves very slowly. There is plenty of talk about candidates and plenty of pulling and hauling, but it will be another week before matters are in definite shape and slates are fully made up. While there seems to be no chance that there will be a combination on the city and county ticket between Tammany and the State Democracy, there are several men in both organizations who are of the opinion that something should be done this year toward bringing about a union on the Assembly and Senatorial nominations. They argue that this should be done in the interest of the party.

Both Tammany and the State Democracy have indorsed the Democratic State ticket and platform, and it will be the Senators and Assemblymen who will have the most to do with framing the utterances of the platform as to new measures and changes in old ones into laws. The chances of securing Democratic Senators and Assemblymen sufficient in number to carry such laws will be materially diminished if two Democrats are run in each of the Senate and Assembly districts. That an effort will be made to bring about harmony on these legislative nominations is the belief of many. When the time comes the State Committee will probably be heard from.

Ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings's nomination for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, to succeed the late Mr. Campbell, has been definitely agreed on by the Tammany leaders. Mr. Cummings's chances of carrying the district are excellent. Several of the prominent leaders in the State Democracy believe that their organization should indorse him, and leave no doubt whatever about his victory.

The Tenth Congressional District, in its normal condition, is safely Democratic. It went Republican last year in the general landslide, but the best Republican politicians do not believe that their party can carry it this year. The vote in this district last year was as follows: Campbell, (Rep.,) 13,846; Sickles, (Tam.,) 12,982; Karsh, (State Dem.,) 2,331.

Campbell's plurality over Sickles was 863, and the combined Democratic vote cast for Sickles and Karsh was 15,313, or 1,468 votes more than were cast by the Republicans for Congress.

The Republicans are talking of nominating Robert A. Greacen, who was the leader of the old Fifteenth Assembly District, against Mr. Cummings.

For the Tammany city and county ticket there are plenty of candidates. The gossip still concerns itself with the names of Senator Jacob A. Cantor, William Sohmer, and Augustus W. Peters in discussing the probable nomination for Register. Mr. Cantor's name is also mentioned, however, in connection with the nomination for one of the places on the General Sessions bench, and so are the names of Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Assistant District Attorneys John F. McIntyre and Bartow S. Weeks, and Henry D. Purroy. The latter, however, if he goes on the ticket, will probably be for his present office, County Clerk.

There seems to be a general opinion among the Tammany leaders that ex-Judge Truax and ex-Recorder Smyth will be named for two of the three places to be filled on the Supreme Court bench, but there is a very large number of other candidates.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton has many friends who believe that no stronger nomination could be made than his. Ex-Police Commissioner Sheehan will push the claims of his law partner, Edward Browne, and ex-Tax Commissioner Whalen is being urged to enter the lists. The renomination of Judge Robert A. Van Wyck and Judge Joseph E. Newburger for their present places on the City Court bench is already agreed to by the leaders.

The Committees on Finance, John C. Sheehan, Chairman,; Correspondence, and Resolutions,, Col. George B. McClellan, Chairman, and Printing, Amos J. Cummings, Chairman, will meet in Tammany Hall this afternoon to organize for business and get ready for the campaign. Mr. Sheehan's committee will learn how the cash account stands.

John C. Sheehan occupied Richard Croker's seat in the little room back of the reception room in Tammany Hall yesterday. It is the seat at the middle of the table, just under the hanging gas fixture. Lawrence Delmour, Charles Murphy, and a few other leaders were also in the room. A committee of Tammany members of the Letter Carriers' Association called to urge that Postmaster Dayton be named for one of the Supreme Court Judgeships. The leaders present listened to them with great courtesy.

J. J. Gifford and a committee of the Home Rule Democracy, which was started by seceders from the O'Brien Democracy, called to see whether they could do business with the Wigwam this year. They did not demand that a place be given to them on the county ticket, but they did hint at "an Assemblyman or two."

THEY WANT MR. CROKER.

Some Believe He Could Settle All Tammany's Differences.

There are persistent rumors in circulation that matters are taking such shape in Tamany Hall that Richard Croker's friends are going to make another great effort to have him assume the direction of its affairs an a way that will leave no doubt as to other men assuming the leadership.

Recent happenings within the organization have made some of the old leaders express the opinion that the easiest way out of present difficulties would be found in Mr. Croker's open direction of affairs. They say that such a course would put an end, for this campaign, at any rate, to certain very annoying bickerings and jealousies that are threatening peace and harmony in the Wigwam, and make the Tiger fretful and uneasy.

The advocates of the return of Mr. Croker to active leadership say he could quickly adjust all differences. Other friends of Mr. Croker take another view of it. They believe Mr. Croker is pursuing the wisest policy now.

MR. PLATT AND HIS LIEUTENANT.

Both Seem to be on the Lookout for a Straight Ticket.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was quoted yesterday on the question of a union or a straight Republican ticket this year. He was represented as saying:

"The sentiment of the Republicans with whom I have come in contact is for a straight ticket."

Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization, said:

"As far as I know, the Republican County Convention on Thursday night will make straight nominations, without waiting on anybody or for anybody to act."

OVER 9,000 VOTED, HE SAYS.

Charles Steckler's Estimate of Independent Organization's Primary Strength.

The Independent County Organization held primaries in every Assembly district last night to elect delegates to its County Convention, which will take place Oct. 9, in Cooper Union, and to Assembly District Conventions. Charles Steckler said that 9,313 votes were polled in all.

In Commissioner Harburger's district, the Sixteenth, the official vote is given as 403, whereas when the reporter left the polling place ten minutes before the polls closed only 180 votes had been cast. The estimates in some other districts were also probably too high.

There was not the suspicion of a contest anywhere, and the Steckler brothers and Commissioner Harburger seemed well pleased with the result.

"We will be a power in city politics this Fall," they said, "and our liberal excise platform is gaining adherents for us daily."

The following is the vote by districts as given out by Charles Steckler:

First, 282; Second, 175; Third, 350; Fourth, 209; Fifth, 412; Sixth, 375; Seventh, 611; Eighth, 182; Ninth, 310; Tenth, 443; Eleventh, 287; Twelfth, 411; Thirteenth, 297; Fourteenth, 217; Fifteenth, 115; Sixteenth, 403; Seventeenth, 210; Eighteenth, 183; Nineteenth, 165; Twentieth, 117; Twenty-first, 218; Twenty-second, 175; Twenty-third, 195; Twenty-fourth, 411; Twenty-fifth, 175; Twenty-sixth, 219; Twenty-seventh, 51; Twenty-eighth, 415; Twenty-ninth, 77; Thirtieth, 416; Thirty-first, 194; Thirty-second, 1,171; Thirty-third, 414; Thirty-fourth, estimated at 219, and Thirty-fifth, estimated at 263.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

DELANY WAS WITHOUT A HALL.

Mulligan Bought by Tammany, He Alleges, but This Was Denied.

The Delany fight in the Eleventh Assembly District is becoming somewhat complicated. There seems to be an eruption within the Delany forces. They were to have met last night at the home of the Jefferson Club, 424 Eighth Avenue, which has been their headquarters. One of their most enthusiastic supporters, John Mulligan, the President of the Jeffersonians, caused a consternation in the Delany camp by notifying their leader that they were in arrears for rent and could use the rooms no longer.

Then the Delanyites secured a meeting room at 480 Eighth Avenue, where they held a meeting of their Executive Committee to prepare plans to carry on their fight in the coming campaign.

Mr. Delany alleges that Mulligan has been bought by Tammany Hall, and that was the influence which actuated him to deprive the bolters of their former quarters. He said that when the fight was begun against Leader Dalton, Mulligan invited the Delany contingent, on behalf of the Jeffersonian Club, to hold their meetings in the clubhouse, that subsequently, Mr. Mulligan asked them to raise the rent, which they agreed to do. Mr. Delany offered the rent to Mulligan yesterday, he says, but the latter refused to accept it. Mulligan, he added, was in the beginning one of Dalton's most bitter opponents, and he said he could not understand how he could have undergone such a sudden change of heart except through the machination of Tammany. Mr. Delany said that the secession of Mulligan from the movement would strengthen it, rather than weaken it.

Mr. Mulligan denies that any overtures have been made to him by Tammany Hall. Relative to his seceding from the ranks of the bolters, he declares that he entered the fight against Dalton because he was disgusted with the latter's methods, but that he did not intend to fight Tammany Hall, and did not propose to follow Delany, who, he says, has taken the attitude and the motive of his followers by his attack upon the organization. He said that Delany was employing the same methods as those alleged to have been employed by Dalton, and which were the cause of the revolt in the district. He claimed that Delany was becoming too arrogant and acted without consulting any of his adherents.

Mr. Mulligan was a candidate for the Assembly a few years ago in the district on a mixed ticket, and was defeated. He said that his remarks voiced the sentiments of the Jeffersonians.

The Delany faction will meet hereafter in Helnebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street. Among those present at last night's meeting were Ex-Assemblyman Dypecher, ex-Alderman Frank Rogers, James A. McCloskey, and former Tammany leader Richard J. Sullivan.

MR. GRACE REALLY OUT.

That Is What He Himself Says When Asked About Politics.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace was at his office yesterday, in Hanover Square. He is very much improved in health. It will be remembered that he resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy last Spring, and at the same time announced his withdrawal from politics. When asked yesterday for his views on the political situation, he said:

"When I said last Spring that I was out of politics I meant it. I mean it now. Had I intended to continue to take an active part in politics, I would have attended the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse last week."

Richard Croker has also announced that he is out of politics. Mr. Croker can still control Tammany Hall, and Mr. Grace can still control the State Democracy.

Their Emblem Is a Horseshoe.

The Democrats of the Nineteenth Senatorial District have circulated a petition nominating Clifford Boese for Senator, as an independent candidate, and in accordance with the new ballot law, have selected a horse shoe as their emblem. They have also placed in nomination John R. Cowen for Assembly in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and use the same emblem.

Labor Party's Assembly Candidates.

Candidates for the Assembly were nominated as follows last night by the Socialist-Labor Party in this city:

Fifth District—Emil Snell; Sixth—Carl Gerner; Tenth—Raul Flaeschel; Twelfth—Alexander Jones; Thirteenth—John Wilder; Fourteenth—Henry Zinck; Fifteenth—Frank Harth; Sixteenth—Samuel Gruenfeld; Seventeenth—Nathan Bendin; Eighteenth—F. T. Christ; Twenty-fourth—Joseph Boehm; Twenty-sixth—Isaac Bennett; Twenty-eighth—Carl A. W. H. Walstrom; Thirtieth—E. Brueckman; Thirty-second—Christopher Dittman; Thirty-third—P. Elling; Thirty-fourth—Bernard Wilke; Thirty-fifth—Gustave Dressler.

Lieut. Peary Starts for New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 30.—Lieut. and Mrs. Peary left here by train to-day for New-York, via Boston.

FACTIONS GET TOGETHER

Platform of Brooklyn Democrats Now Appeals to Everybody.

NO CONTEST OVER NOMINATIONS

Harmony Report of the Conference Committees Adopted by the Regulars — Shepardites Will Act To-night.

Democratic harmony in Brooklyn has been effectually and honorably accomplished. The party now stands united on a platform which appeals not only to all classes of Democrats, but to all sorts and conditions of honest and patriotic citizens.

This most desirable result was brought about yesterday at the final conference between the Harmony Committees of the two organizations.

The united Democratic platform, or enunciation of principles, calls unreservedly for:

Home rule.

Adequate compensation for street railroad franchises.

Increased efficiency of the Police and Fire Departments.

Facilities and adequate government for the annexed district.

Increased public school facilities.

Improved pavements.

An adequate water supply.

The completion of the new East River bridge.

Subjoined to this platform was a recommendation by the Joint Conference Committee that the nominating conventions of the two organizations appoint conference committees to agree on candidates.

The agreement on candidates, about which the leaders of both organizations express utmost confidence, will be accomplished with no difficulty to speak of, and will finally and formally cement the Democracy of Brooklyn in this campaign.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County—the regular organization—met at the Atheneum last night, and adopted almost unanimously the plan for conference committees from the different conventions. The platform was enthusiastically accepted and adopted.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County—the independent organization—will meet to-night to act on the platform and resolutions of the joint Harmony Committee. There is no doubt that the General Committee will ratify both the platform and the resolutions.

The final conference of the two harmony committees at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday afternoon was equally harmonious with the three conferences that had preceded it. The meeting was secret.

It was learned that an agreement was reached as to what should be the standard of character of all of the candidates—for the Mayoralty, for the District Attorneyship, and for the Judgeships.

With the leaders of the two organizations now in thorough accord, it was said, there would be little, if any, trouble in naming the candidates. By virtue of this understanding, it is regarded as almost certain that there Independents will name the men to be nominated for Mayor and District Attorney, leaving the other places subject to an equitable division between the two organizations.

The men talked of for the united Mayoralty nomination are Edward M. Shepard, Henry Hentz, and Henry W. Maxwell. George Foster Peabody is understood to have declined to allow the use of his name. For District Attorney, John A. Taylor is very favorably regarded.

The joint conference committee, however, has made no slate, and has taken no action binding in any way on the two conventions. Only the platform and the character of candidates has been considered.

The joint conference lasted from 4:30 P. M. until 6 o'clock, when it was adjourned sine die.

Soon after the conference had adjourned, the Executive Committee of the regular Democratic organization was called in session at the Thomas Jefferson Building in Court Square. Here the report of the conference committee on the part of the regulars was adopted, including the platform and the resolution.

The Executive Committee then proceeded to the Athaeneum, where the delegates to the General Committee were already assembled. The meeting was very largely attended.

James D. Bell called the General Committee to order, and, after some preliminary routine business had been transacted, Bernard J. Yorke was called on to report the result of the conference of the Harmony Committee with the similar committee of the independents.

Mr. Yorke, standing on the floor of the hall among the delegates, then read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

To the General Committee:

Your Executive Committee, to whom it was referred by resolutions adopted Sept. 4 to take all measures necessary to bring about unity of action between Democratic organizations in the county, reports that through a sub-committee it has conferred with a committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County, and the result of such conference is as follows:

The committees found themselves in complete accord in regard to certain principles which should guide Democratic municipal administration.

That we believe in home rule and object to any interference by the Legislature in the government of our city. The citizens of Brooklyn, acting through officers elected by and directly responsible to them, are the best judges of their own needs and interests, and are amply able to take care of their own affairs without any interference or dictation from the rest of the State.

That the local authorities should not grant a franchise to any railroad or other corporation or person to occupy the streets or public places of the City of Brooklyn without adequate compensation and without competition. That all corporations exercising public privileges should be regulated by the city authorities for the protection of the public.

That proper steps should be taken to increase the efficiency of all departments of the Municipal Government, and more especially that of the Police and Fire Departments.

That the Mayor and the heads of the various departments, including that of education, should particularly study the needs of the inhabitants of the newly annexed territory and of those portions of our city where population is rapidly increasing, and promptly take such steps as may be necessary to meet those needs, and to convince those inhabitants that their interests are not sacrificed for those of the older portions of Brooklyn.

That the duty of providing adequate school accommodations for all members of our community entitled to avail themselves thereof should neither be shirked nor evaded. That school accommodations should be provided for all children entitled thereto. That sufficient primary schools should be provided before increasing the number of high schools. That night schools conveniently situated in sufficient numbers should be provided for all those who desire an education, but cannot attend the day schools. We condemn the unwise sanction of the present administration in spending millions upon outlying parks while thousands of children are without any accommodation in our public schools. We denounce the injustice of limiting the opportunities of the poor and working classes to obtain an education. Magnificent and expensive boulevards are a pleasure for the few; but an education should be the right and privilege of every one.

That improved pavements are urgently demanded, and that a systematic policy should be adopted and continued to this end until the City of Brooklyn is properly paved.

That proper measures should be taken in time to provide an adequate water supply for the rapidly increasing demands of the city, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes.

That the bridges over the East River should be completed as rapidly as possible. That all delay in this respect is a great injury to our city. That the sewer system should be extended and enlarged so as to abate the evils from which the rsidents from many portions of our city have suffered and are suffering. That the proper authorities should take prompt measures to remove from the surface of Atlantic Avenue the steam road, whose operation is now a menace to life and limb and an obstacle in the way of the development of a large portion of our territory. That the purchase of land for park or other public purposes should be surrounded with such safeguards as will protect the Treasury from jobbery and robbery.

That the moneys raised for the public service should be carefully and economically expended, and that favoritism in awarding contracts and in their performance, and all sinecures, should be rigorously suppressed.

That in every branch of the administration fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office and honesty and fidelity in the discharge thereof must be insisted upon, and that the laws regulating the civil service shall be fully complied with. Believing that to govern a great city is a matter of business administration, we declare that such government should be conducted upon business principles and not for party or political advantages.

The conference after careful and prolonged discussion reached the conclusion that the political situation in Brooklyn makes it promotive of the public interests that the two divisions of the Democratic Party should make a sincere effort to unite in nominations, without interference with the separate and complete independence of each organization. This committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution by the General Committee: That each of the judiciary, city, county, Senatorial, Assembly, and Aldermanic conventions immediately after its organization shall appoint a committee of five who shall forthwith confer with a like committee representing the corresponding conventions of the Democratic Party in Kings County with reference to nominations, and shall report to its convention what action, if any, on nominations, such convention ought to take in accord with such other conventions.

The reading of Mr. York's report was frequently interrupted by applause.

Robert Stewart, one of the leaders in the so-called citizens' movement, organized to wrench the Gaynor boom from the grasp of Providence, was the first to get the floor after Mr. York finished. He attacked the report of the committee, declared the whole proceeding was a

ALBANY DEMOCRATS UNITE

Factional Differences Easily Settled by Agreement.

REPUBLICANS NAME A WEAK TICKET

Democrats of Rochester Will Not Indorse the Good Government Club's Candidate—Legislative Nominations.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The moves in the political field in this county to-day indicate that the Democrats will make a most excellent showing this Fall. The Democrats harmonized their differences and the Republicans placed in nomination an exceedingly weak lot of nominees for county officers, which, with the flimsy city ticket named last week, cannot possibly make any kind of a showing against the natural Democratic majority in the city and county.

The Republican County Convention met at Cohoes at noon and then took a recess until late in the afternoon, when Myer Nussbaum was named for Senator; Clifford D. Gregory for County Judge, George H. Fitts for Surrogate, and James E. Borthwick for County Clerk.

All but Mr. Fitts are residents of Albany City. Thus the county has not a single representative on the ticket, and as a result there is much displeasure. It is openly avowed by some Republicans to-night that there is a purpose, which has not yet come to light, for the naming of the weak tickets by the City and County Conventions.

The nomination of William J. Walker by the regular Republicans for Mayor is met by the independent nomination of Mayor Wilson by the Republican reformers. Mr. Wilson may pull out, but at present he says that he is in the race to stay. He, however, expected the indorsement of the New Democracy, which he will not get, for this afternoon the Executive Committee of that wing of the Democracy held a long session and appointed Francis B. Delehanty, William J. Keeler, and Charles H. Armatage a committee to meet with a like committee of the regular Democratic organization and agree upon a plan of union. This committee met this evening with Norton Chase, John Bowe, and James McIntyre, representing the regular organization, and soon agreed upon this basis of union: The New Democracy to name the candidate for Senator, one of the City Justices, and two Assemblymen; the regulars to name all the other city and county officers.

The result of this combination means, it is said to-night, Robert Bryce for Senator and John Boyd Thacher for Mayor. Leader Bowe and his friends are anxious for the nomination of James Rooney for Mayor, insisting that he ran two years ago against great odds, and should be honored with a renomination this year, when success is assured.

Mr. Chase and his friends in the committee believe that Mr. Thacher is the stronger candidate, and are supporting him. The convention will be held to decide between the two men. Leader Bowe said to-night.

At a meeting of the regular Democratic General Committee to-night, the primaries were called for Friday of this week. The Third District Judicial Republican Convention will be held here Friday.

HARMONY IN ERIE COUNTY.

Democratic Factions to Unite and Make a Good Fight This Fall.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—It looks to-night as if the factions of the Democratic Party in Erie County will get together within a few days and make one of its old-time fights against the Republicans.

A meeting of the General Committee was held this afternoon. The recently appointed Advisory Committee and prominent Cleveland men attended at the invitation of Chairman Cuddeback.

The object of the meeting was to devise a scheme to harmonize the factions and solidify the party.

State Committeeman Augustus F. Scheu was the first speaker. He advised the resignation of the members of the General Committee and the State Committeemen, and as a proof of his sincerity showed his resignation, which he was about to mail to the State Committee.

His idea was to have a committee of eight appointed to name the General Committeemen and recommend the State Committeemen.

State Committeeman John Cunneen, late law partner of William F. Sheehan, turned the Cleveland men from their purpose of reorganizing the party. He opposed the unseating of the present committee, and advised that it hold over until next March, when caucuses would be held to elect new committeemen. He advised that the management be put in the hands of a Campaign Committee of sixteen members, and the Cleveland men accepted the proposition. John G. Milburn and Mr. Cunneen were chosen to represent the two factions and appoint the Campaign Committee. This leaves the real power with the General Committee, which will look to Mr. Cunneen for guidance, as it formerly did to Mr. Sheehan. He has already told the party together during the campaign.

The meeting also designated Mr. Milburn to name the State Committeeman in the Forty-eighth District to succeed Charles W. Hinson, resigned. Mr. Milburn to-night declined the trust, as he was too busy, and not a practical politician.

The Cleveland Democracy held a meeting, indorsed the plan, and named John Fisher to take the place declined by Mr. Milburn. Mr. Fisher was secretary to Mayor Bishop, and is acceptable to both factions. Mr. Cunneen is one of the ablest lawyers in this part of the State, and the Cleveland men much prefer him to Mr. Sheehan. He will, it is understood, represent the State organization in this county hereafter.

THE SECOND MAN WON.

Henry V. Borst Nominated for Senator by Democrats at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-seventh District was held in this city this afternoon. Ex-State Senator Edward Wemple presided.

The delegates from Fulton and Hamilton Counties were in favor of the nomination for Senator of Erastus Darling of Gloversville. The Montgomery delegates urged the nomination of Judge Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam. The Schoharie delegates had no candidate, but leaned toward Darling. The latter, however, would not accept unless he was the unanimous choice of the convention, and the Montgomery delegation refused to withdraw Judge Borst's name.

The name of Mr. Darling was finally withdrawn, and Judge Borst was unanimously nominated. His name was placed before the convention by Henry V. Burke of Amsterdam, Chairman of the Montgomery County Democratic Committee. In seconding the nomination, J. E. Young of Schoharie, said: "We are all Democrats, and no one man is dictating to this convention, as was the case at the recent Republican Convention in this city."

Among those in attendance at the convention were John B. Judson of Gloversville and De Witt C. Dow of Schoharie County, the Democratic nominees for State Controller and Treasurer respectively.

Judge Borst made a brief speech, accepting the nomination, in which he said he believed he would be elected, and if so, he would carefully look after the interests of the farmers, the laboring people, and the manufacturers.

The Judge is forty-two years of age, and a native of Schoharie County. He was appointed County Judge of this county some years ago by Gov. Hill, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Westbrook, resigned. He was District Attorney of the county for one term. He is a good lawyer and one of the best advocates before a jury in the district. He is prominent in several fraternal societies, and holds the office of Grand Marshal of the Odd Fellows of New-York State. It is the opinion of well-informed and impartial men of both parties that he will make a strong candidate.

OSBORNE NAMED FOR SENATOR.

An Enthusiastic Democratic Convention Held at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 30.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-fourth District, comprising the Counties of Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam, was held at the Court House, in this city, to-day. The convention was called to order by James W. Hinkley, a member of the Senatorial Committee, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Dr. H. N. Miller of Rhinebeck was elected Chairman and J. A. Zeickler of Putnam and Charles Davis of Columbia were chosen Secretaries. Martin H. Glynn of Columbia County named William Church Osborne of Garrisons, Putnam County, as a candidate for the nomination for Senator. Alderman Henry Krieger of Poughkeepsie and James S. Boyd of Cold Springs seconded the nomination, and Mr. Osborne was chosen as the Democratic standard bearer by a unanimous vote.

The nominee is a farmer-lawyer and a man of benevolent impulses. He is a son of the late William H. Osborne, who was well known in railroad circles. He married the daughter of the late William E. Dodge, a philanthropist, whose memory is cherished in New-York. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention last year, and is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Putnam County. A brother, Henry Tanford Osborne, is a professor in Columbia College, New-York, where the family maintains a permanent scholarship. Mr. Osborne is a public-spirited man and is popular among his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. He recently provided Garrisons, at his own expense, with a reservoir and complete water works system, and has also presented the town with a free circulating library. The following Senatorial Committee for the Twenty-fourth District will serve during the next three years: Samuel J. Tilden of Columbia County, Frank B. Lown and John W. Butts of Dutchess County, and James S. Boyd of Putnam County.

A SENATORIAL DEAD-LOCK.

Republicans of the Forty-first District Unable to Make a Choice.

CORNING, Sept. 30.—The Republican Senatorial Convention in the Forty-first District reconvened in this city to-day, having adjourned from Bath last Thursday. After being in session all the afternoon, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. Two hundred and fifty-two ballots have been taken, and every one has resulted in six votes each for William H. Nichols of Bath, Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville, and John S. Sheppard of Penn Yan.

Most of the prominent Republicans in Steuben and Yates Counties are here, endeavoring to bring about a nomination, and there is more real politics involved in the situation than has ever before entered into a Senatorial nomination in this part of the State. It is conceded that Alanson B. Houghton of this city could have the nomination if he would accept it, but for business reasons he declines to be considered as a candidate.

Platt or anti-Platt influences seem to cut no figure in the convention. State Committeeman Parkhurst returned from New-York this morning. If he brought any orders from headquarters, he either did not divulge them, or else his influence in the convention is not apparent. THE TIMES's correspondent is authoritatively informed that Sherwood will not be nominated, and that Nichols or Sheppard will be chosen. Sentiment in this city is strongly anti-Sherwood, although until this year Hornellsville and Corning have always been in the same Assembly district.

FIGHTING DEMOCRATIC CHANCE.

Republican Quarrels in Niagara Affect the Senatorial Fight.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Forty-fifth District was held at Niagara Falls to-day. Judge David Millar of Lockport was nominated by acclamation for Senator. The district comprises the counties of Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee. Judge Millar carried Niagara County, which is the largest of the three, two years ago, when he was elected County Judge. He is about forty-eight years old, and a lawyer of excellent standing in Western New-York.

The Democrats are very hopeful of electing a Senator in this district, on account of the dissatisfaction of ex-Congressman Richard Crowley and Assemblyman John H. Clark with the nomination of Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara Falls. There was a formal compact between Ellsworth and the anti-machine men in Niagara Falls that S. J. Lawrence should be nominated for County Judge, if Charles E. Cromley, the Crowley candidate for Senator at Niagara Falls, who is Lawrence's law partner, would withdraw. Cromley did so, to the disgust of Crowley, and the machine then carried two wards of Niagara Falls, which gave it the bare majority in the Senatorial Convention by which Ellsworth was nominated. Ellsworth is worth $250,000, and is willing to spend a lot of money to be elected.

The Genesee County Republicans are displeased with Ellsworth, because he promised to deliver Niagara's votes in the Judicial Convention to Judge North, and failed to keep his promise.

ROCHESTER'S CITY CAMPAIGN.

Good Government Candidate Will Not Have Democratic Indorsement.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 30.—It has been announced among the politicians of the city to-day that, contrary to general expectations, the Democrats, in naming their city ticket, will not indorse Judge Warner, the candidate of the Good Government Club for Mayor. This will be a bad blow for the reformers, for they selected Warner, who is a prominent Democrat, in the firm belief that by so doing they would secure the hearty co-operation of the Democrats, get the full vote of the party, and a good share of the Republican vote. The Good Government Club claims to have a membership of over 2,000, most of whom are Republicans. With merely a candidate of its own, it can have no more strength than this membership indicates, while, had the candidate been one of the regular party candidates, the club would have been able to elect its man.

But the Republicans have already named their candidate in Hiram H. Edgerton, and now it looks as if the Democrats would name W. W. Barnard of the Executive Board. In so doing, they will have a good chance to elect him, as the Good Government vote will merely divide the Republican ranks, while the Democracy will be united.

Prohibition Candidates Selected.

KINGSTON, Sept. 30.—At the Ulster County Prohibition Convention, held in the Court House in Kingston to-day, the following nominations for Assembly were made: First District, Dr. C. O. Sahler of Kingston; Second District, Frederick Burgess of Lloyd.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Prohibitionists of the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District to-day nominated W. H. Cannon of this city for the Senate.

T. B. Oakley of Owego was nominated as the Prohibition candidate for the Supreme Court bench in the Sixth Judicial District.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Livingston County Prohibitionists have nominated Hugh Campbell of Caledonia for member of the Assembly.

Big Majority to Overcome.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 30.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-fifth District met at Carthage to-day and nominated Leman W. Tyler of Theresa, whose candidacy was pushed by the Grangers of the district. An active canvass will be made in the interest of Mr. Tyler, both through the Granger and the Democratic Committees, and it is expected that he will poll a large vote, though he may not overcome the Republican majority of 3,500 in this district.

C. Oliver Iselin for State Senator.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Democratic leaders here say that it is probable that the Senatorial Convention, which meets in Mount Vernon next Wednesday, will nominate C. Oliver Iselin of New-Rochelle for State Senator. Mr. Iselin is one of the owners of the Defender, and a prominent man in yachting and society circles. The politicians say it will depend on whether Mr. Iselin will accept. A strong effort will be made to have him take the nomination.

Twenty-second Senatorial Convention.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-second District will be held in the People's Opera House, in this city, Wednesday. The Assembly Convention of the Second Assembly District will be held in Mamaroneck Saturday.

W. S. Van Keuren Renominated.

KINGSTON, Sept. 30.—No opposition was shown in the Republican Convention for the First District of Ulster County to-day to the nomination of William S. Van Keuren to succeed himself as Assemblyman.

QUEENS SENATORIAL CONVENTION

Democrats Are to Meet Thursday at Jamaica—May Nominate Editor Edward N. Townsend.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 30.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Second District, which is Queens County, will meet at Jamaica next Thursday morning. From present indications, it will nominate Edward N. Townsend of Oyster Bay. Mr. Townsend is admitted to be a very strong man politically in Queens County. He has

Edward N. Townsend,
Democratic Candidate for the State Senate from the Second District.

hosts of friends, and, in the event of his nomination, his election would be almost a foregone conclusion.

Edward N. Townsend was born in the Townsend mansion at Oyster Bay thirty-seven years ago. Eight generations of his ancestors have lived and died in Oyster Bay, the family having been identified with Queens County for 250 years.

Mr. Townsend is well qualified to sit in the Senate of the State of New-York, for he comes of a family of statesmen. His father, Solomon Townsend, was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1846 and 1867, and a member of Assembly for three terms. His grandfather, also named Solomon Townsend, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1805, and served four terms in the State Legislature. His great-grandfather, Samuel Townsend, was one of the committee which drafted the first Constitution, and was also a member of the Governor's Council of Appointment, a member of the first Senate, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1777.

Mr. Townsend is at present editor of The Oyster Bay Pilot, a weekly newspaper published at this place. He has represented the Town of Hempstead in the Queens County Board of Supervisors, and has always taken an active interest in politics. He is a man of marked executive ability, and to his individual efforts the party in Queens County owes considerable.

Mr. Townsend is a brother of Robert Townsend, Assistant District Attorney of New-York. Another brother, Solomon Townsend, has represented a district of Queens County in the Assembly for several terms.

THINKS HARRISON IS WILLIN'.

Michener Regards the Indianan Still in the Presidential Race.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The recent interview with John G. New, purporting to present the views of ex-President Harrison on the question of a renomination and on the merits of candidates before the Republican National Convention, attracted much attention and caused much discussion among politicians in the National capital. L. T. Michener, ex-Attorney General of Indiana, who was prominently identified with the management of the campaigns of 1888 and 1892, and an intimate personal and political friend of the ex-President, said to-day:

"I imagine Col. New has not been quoted correctly. There is nothing new in the statement that Gen. Harrison is in no sense a candidate for the nomination. As he is not a candidate, he cannot be expected to go through the form of withdrawing.

"No one but Mr. New, if he is correctly quoted, is to be held responsible for the opinion that Gen. Harrison would not favor the renomination of Mr. Reed or of Gov. McKinley. Gen. Harrison should not be held accountable for the utterances of any one to that effect, and especially in view of the well-known fact that he has never tried to influence nominations.

"Gen. Harrison, like other men before the public, is to be judged by his own conduct or expressions, and not by the opinions or words of his friends."

Bayonne Primaries to be Held Oct. 3.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 30.—Democratic primaries will be held in Bayonne Oct. 9, and the enrollment Oct. 3. Richard M. Smart of the First Ward, who represented the district in the last Legislature, will come before the Democratic electors for a second-term nomination. Party custom is expected to concede this. Ex-City Treasurer William D. Salter of the Third Ward to-day declared himself a rival candidate for the Democratic nomination. Ex-Councilman Allan Bemy of the First Ward is said to be an aspirant. In the Greenville section there is some talk of Robert Carey. City Attorney Noonan is being advocated for Senator.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Assembly.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Hugh Campbell, Prohibitionist.

ULSTER COUNTY—First District—William S. Van Keuren, Republican; C. O. Shaler, Prohibitionist.
Second District—Frederick Burgess, Prohibitionist.

Senate.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Henry V. Borst, Democrat.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—David Millar, Democrat.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—W. H. Cannon, Prohibitionist.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—William Church Osborn, Democrat.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Lemon W. Tyler, Democrat.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Myer Nussbaum, Republican.

Supreme Court.

SIXTH DISTRICT—T. B. Oakley, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—J. P. Varnum, Democrat, and Charles McLouth, Democrat.

SECOND DISTRICT—Hugo Hirsch, Republican; William B. Dickey, Republican; Wilmot F. Smith, Republican.

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WILL NOT OPEN ON SUNDAY

The Woman's Building Presented to the Atlanta Exposition—Work of a Female Architect.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—The question of Sunday opening was settled by an overwhelming vote at the Directors' meeting on the exposition grounds this afternoon. There was a full meeting of the board, and Mr. Cabaniss, manager of The Atlanta Journal, moved that the grounds be opened and the Midway closed on Sundays. Howard Palmer, ex-Director General, moved that the grounds be closed on Sundays, and that this action be speedily published. Capt. J. W. English, Chairman of the Executive Committee, moved as a substitute that the whole matter be laid on the table. The motion to lay it on the table was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

It is not believed that any further attempt will be made to open the exposition grounds on Sunday.

The Woman's Building was formally opened at Exposition Park to-day. There was a great gathering in the Auditorium at 2 o'clock, when the exercises began. Gilmore's Band and Cox's orchestra of young ladies furnished music for the occasion. Mrs. Albert H. Cox, a leader of Atlanta society, presided. Dr. I. S. Hopkins opened the exercises with prayer, and Miss Julia Morgan Harding, the representative of Miss Elise Mercur, the architect of the Woman's Building, delivered the building. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Woman's Board, on receiving the building on behalf of the board, said:

This is a noble structure, decorated with rare taste and designed not only for to-day, but for many years to come. As a matter of architecture it is worthy of the highest praise. As a creation of the brain of a sister woman it deserves special mention, for never until now, never, indeed, until, in Atlanta, in the year 1895, has a woman been chosen as an architect of any great Southern event, and never before in the South has an official edifice been built, decorated, equipped, officered, and dedicated by women alone. Architecture has long been recognized as one of the highest and greatest of human arts. It is all that in many cases tells the story of dead nations, of buried civilizations; it is the best of every great country and every metropolis. When, therefore, woman shakes off the ties of depression which have so long bound her and interests herself in the field of this magnificent art, and proves herself the worthy peer of man, it is a feat of which she herself, and we, her sisters, may feel justly proud. Again, on behalf of the women managers, I am happy to thank Miss Mercur for the work she has so well done, and to declare our high appreciation of the fruits of the labors of her brain.

Mrs. Maude Ohl made a short address, followed by John Temple Graves, who said:

Chicago focussed the art and gathered the industrial progress of the world. It surpassed all records and fashioned a new and unpassable standard of display. As the temporary capital, with the pure and the prestige of the Republic at its back, it collected history, classified achievements, incarnated prophecy, and framed the glorious aggregate with a splendor that dazzled the imagination of the race. Atlanta repeats the story in its own brave and conquering way. It differs from Chicago as the stars differ in glory. If the one exposition was greater in scope, the other is richer in suggestion and as prolific in results.

This is the South's exhibit of recovery—its official bill of health to the commerce of the world. I speak the truth of common acceptance here when I declare that after all the incidents of our exposition have been weighed, that will remain the richest in which these brilliant and devoted women, eking their widows' crust to marvelous endurance, have marshaled the forces of a section with consummate skill and made every element of our population pay tribute to the purpose which flowers to fulfillment in this high and successful hour.

HUBERT VOS, THE ARTIST IN TOWN,

Says He Has Not Been Commissioned to Paint Mrs. Cleveland's Portrait.

Hubert Vos, who was Acting Royal Commissioner of Fine Arts for Holland at the World's Fair in Chicago, arrived yesterday on the steamship Trave, from Europe, where he has spent several months in study and travel.

Mr. Vos said that the report that he had received a commission to paint the portrait of Mrs. Grover Cleveland is untrue.

"No agreement to paint Mrs. Cleveland's portrait has been made," Mr. Vos said. "Before I sailed for Europe, Mrs. Cleveland saw my portrait of Attorney General Olney, and expressed her approbation of the work.

"I have commissions for portraits of several American women, among whom is Mrs. James W. Paul of Philadelphia. I have work enough to keep me busy for eight months, at least. I expect at the end of that time to go on around the world, painting portraits all the way."

Mr. Vos has painted portraits of several Americans prominent in public and social life, among whom are ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. A. C. Barney of Washington, Miss Florence Pullman, and Mrs. Henry Biddle of Philadelphia.

His work became very well known in New-York last Fall, when he gave an exhibition at the Ortgies galleries. He has not only painted portraits of many well-known persons in Europe and America, but he has also painted several interiors that have received favorable mention. He has received several medals and decorations in Europe for his work.

Mr. Vos is a friend of Nicola Tesla, the electrician, and is well known here socially. He is a member of the Lambs Club and the New-York Club.

For the Improvement of Speech.

The American Society for the Improvement of Speech held its initial meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Dr. Justin L. Barnes of 16 East Forty-third Street. Many elocutionists were present.

Richard E. Mayne, the elocutionist, was chosen temporary Chairman, in appreciation of his efforts in organizing the society.

Mr. Maynes said the society aims to perfect the declamatory art, both in the youth and adult. It proposes to cultivate the voice, diction, and delivery, and bring together literary people and others interested in the subject.

The Committee on Public Meetings were instructed to see what arrangements could be made for securing Carnegie Hall for a mass meeting.

Among those present were Mr. E. H. Babbett, instructor of elocution in Columbia College; J. Townsend Southwick, Mrs. Clarence Burnes, ex-President of the West Side Republican Club; Mrs. Helen Varick Boswell of the Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, Mrs. Kate Bostwick of the Women's Press Club, Mrs. Harriett Metz, ex-President of the Women's Republican Clubs, and Mrs. W. C. Carl, Secretary of the Manuscript Society of New-York.

Suicide of Walter F. Brown.

Walter F. Brown of 266 West Twenty-first Street, supposed to be a private detective, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a large lunch knife in a saloon at 198 Eighth Avenue.

The suicide did not appear depressed when he entered the saloon where he had been a frequent customer. When he dropped to the floor it was found that he had cut his throat from ear to ear. He died within five minutes. It was first reported that he was a Pinkerton detective. Mr. Pinkerton said last night that he knew the suicide, but that he was never connected with his agency. Mr. Pinkerton had never known Brown as a detective.

Mr. Zimmerman Much Better.

The condition of T. W. Zimmerman, who is ill at the Gilsey House, was greatly improved last evening. Several of his relatives arrived yesterday, and Dr. Townsend, who has been attending him, was asked if the sick man was in a condition to be removed to Louisville, Ky., where his home is, and where he has expressed a desire to be taken. Dr. Townsend said that if Mr. Zimmerman's condition is to-day as favorable as it was last night, the journey can be undertaken. One of the officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who is a friend of the family, has placed a private car at their disposal.

Glass Dealers' Protective Association.

The retail glass dealers of this city and vicinity have formed an association under the name of the Glass Dealers' Protective Association. The following officers have been elected: G. Franklyn, President; Julius Glazer, Vice President; Samuel Pollock, Treasurer; Isaac Haft, L. Schwartz, L. A. Pilk, Trustees; A. Cantor, Secretary pro tem. The organization will meet next Sunday at 3 P. M. at Liberty Hall, 268 East Houston Street.

MEETING OF CITY MAGISTRATES

Assistant Clerks Appointed—Rules Adopted for Temporary Use.

The City Magistrates held their monthly meeting last night in the Jefferson Market Police Court. There was a full attendance. Magistrate Flammer presided.

Magistrate Simms moved that the Board rules used by the Police Justices be adopted for temporary use, with the exception that the words "City Magistrates" be substituted for the words "Police Justices," wherever they might occur. The motion was adopted.

Magistrate Wentworth reported that he had seen Commissioner Brookfield about paving with asphalt the streets around the courts where such paving did not exist, and that the Commissioner had advised that the Civil Courts also make similar applications. The Commissioner had said, however, that he did not believe the work could be done until next Spring, owing to the lateness of the season.

Magistrate Flammer reported that the proposition to remove the Tombs Police Court to the Criminal Court Building will come up for action at the next meeting of the Committee on County Affairs of the Common Council.

The following assistant clerks, who have been on three months' probation, were appointed for a term of two years, ending Sept. 30, 1897, at a salary of $2,000 a year: Edward J. Bird, Eugene H. Healy, Samuel Williamson, Charles A. Adams, William T. Davis, Thomas A. Church, Nathan Cline, Harry Merz, James E. Doran, and James G. Dyer.

Edward T. Davis and John H. Andrews were appointed stenographers for the same period and at the same salary. Simon Clapper was appointed court attendant at a salary of $1,200 a year.

A motion by Magistrate Simms that the Common Council and Corporation Counsel be asked to hasten the completion of the revision of the corporation ordinances was adopted.

LESS ACIDITY IN THE LEMON MARKET

Cargo of 29,600 Boxes from Messina Arrives on the Sylvia.

The arrival yesterday of the lemon-laden steamship Sylvia took off the edge of the lemon market. Owing to the entire loss of the Florida crop, and a dearth of shipments from Spain and the Mediterranean, the price of lemons has lately shown a marked increase. The price last week went up to $10.25 per box, the highest since 1883.

The Sylvia is from Messina and Palermo, and had on board 29,600 boxes of lemons. The cargo is consigned to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. of 53 Broadway. The entire lot will be sold at auction to-morrow in the rooms of Brown & Seccomb.

The Sylvia went to a Jersey City pier and immediately commenced unloading her cargo. Another vessel, similarly laden, is expected to arrive to-morrow. She is the Victoria, from Malaga. She has on board 22,000 boxes of lemons.

FOUND TWO BODIES IN A BOX CAR

Lives Lost in a Wreck on the Northern Central Railroad.

WATKINS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—A freight train on the Northern Central Railroad was wrecked at Croton Switch, four miles south of Montour Falls, at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of twenty-three cars, which were loaded with coal. A brakeman had his leg injured.

While laborers were clearing the track two dead men were found in a box car. One had been smothered, and it was not known in what manner the other met his death. Both were well dressed, and on one, whose name is thought to be Kennedy, $40 and a railroad timebook were found. The book contained entries which would show that the man was from Pennsylvania.

Five others were seen on the box car just before the accident, and search is being made for their bodies.

Harlem Railroad Holds the Fort.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The situation in the fight between the new trolley company and the Harlem Railroad Company remains unchanged. A heavy guard of railroad employes, reinforced by a number of Pinkerton men, spent the night on the railroad crossing over which the trolley company has made several attempts to lay its tracks. A car filled with railroad men was kept standing all day on one end of the crossing, and another at the other end. Superintendent Phyfe and Roadmaster Eggleston remained around the crossing all day, fearing new trouble. It is said that it costs $500 a day to the railroad company to prevent the trolley people from effecting a crossing. It was intended that the first trolley car should be run to-day, but an accident this morning to the new dynamo at the power house prevented. Superintendent Slade said the cars would certainly run to-morrow.

Bayside Farmer Seriously Injured.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 30.—Andrew Lucksho, the Bayside farmer who was found lying unconscious on Jackson Avenue, near Ronan's well, at midnight Saturday, by Constable Allen, is still in the Flushing Hospital, somewhat improved. He does not remember the manner in which he met his injuries. He admits that he had been drinking at saloons along the road, and the supposition is that he was intoxicated and fell from his wagon. His injuries consist of a severe scalp wound and contusions, a lacerated ear, and a bad bruise on the left side of his body. The doctors say his injuries are very serious. Lucksho is married and has three children. He has a small farm at Bayside.

Fatally Shot and Robbed.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Lewis Young, aged about 24 years, from Branford, was fatally shot here at 7:45 o'clock to-night. While yet able to talk, Young says he stepped into the alley near O'Mara's Hotel, and in the dark an unknown man knocked him down and shot him twice, once about an inch above the heart and once in the leg. His watch and money are missing. His father lives at 1,247 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hard Fate of a Chicken Thief.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 30.—John Maxim, a chicken thief, was sentenced to-day to eighteen months' imprisonment. He was caught in the act of robbing a hen roost of a farmer, who shot him, shattering his leg. Maxim was carried into court to-day on a stretcher. It is feared his leg will have to be amputated.

GRACE. GRACE. GRACE.

Notwithstanding the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Co. have paid us rent from October 1st, they have given us fifteen days' additional time in which to dispose of our immense stock of Furniture and Carpets. It will pay you to visit our establishment at once if you are looking for bargains in our line of goods. Four floors still filled with Furniture of every description that must be sold.

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APPEAL FOR THE CUBANS

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting in Two Great Halls of Chicago.

SENTIMENTS OF AMERICAN LIBERTY

Resolutions Calling upon the Government of the United States to Recognize Cubans as Belligerents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Surrounded by patriotic mottoes, with the American flag as a background, the Declaration of Independence as a textbook, and the spirit of liberty as an inspiration, 4,600 persons yelled themselves hoarse to-night in the cause of Cuban independence. There could scarcely have been more enthusiasm had the meeting been held in Cuba itself.

Central Music Hall was not big enough to hold all the sympathizers, and there was an overflow meeting in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. At both meetings the same resolutions were adopted, and speeches were made by men prominent in civic affairs, all of whom uncompromisingly favored the freedom of the little island from the thralldom of Spain.

The resolutions express sympathy for the revolutionists, call on the United States to recognize them as belligerents, and ask other countries to join in making this demand. They begin with the best-known paragraph in the Declaration of Independence, and end with a determination to continue the work begun at to-night's two big assemblages.

Some of the mottoes on the walls of the two halls were:

I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.—Patrick Henry.

When a long train of abuses and usurpations evinces a design to reduce the people under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government.—Declaration of Independence.

The moral progress of a people can scarcely begin till they are independent.—Martineau.

There is, however, a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.—Edmund Burke.

The story of the present struggle is a history of repeated injustice and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over this people.—Declaration of Independence.

Where liberty dwells, there is my country.—Milton.

The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time.—Thomas Jefferson.

Messages of sympathy were read from Senator Cullom, Gov. Altgerd of Illinois, Russell A. Alger, Mayor Pingree of Detroit, Senator Call of Florida; Mayor Bostwick of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mayor Caldwell of Cincinnati, Mayor Salmonson of Tampa, Fla., and others. Nearly every prominent club and organization in the city was represented on the list of Vice Presidents, which included all the best-known business and professional men. Among the associations represented were the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Confederate Association, Sons of the Revolution, and State Federation of Labor, Irish-American, Scandinavian, German, and Afro-American societies.

Mayor Swift presided at the meeting at Central Music Hall.

In opening the proceedings, he made no speech, but took occasion to express himself as in full accord with the movement.

The first speaker, the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, said he was a Spaniard, but he could not be true to his own country in the face of its action toward the oppressed. The dawn of Cuba's redemption was already breaking. All hail a righteous revolution! Dr. Gunsaulus was followed by Thomas B. Bryan and others.

To the Rev. Dr. Barrows was intrusted the reading of the resolutions. In full, they of them follow:

Text of the Meeting's Resolutions.

We, citizens of Chicago, gathered to express our deep sympathy with the Cubans in their brave struggle to secure for themselves and their children the blessings of independence, liberty, and self-government, present the following:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.

This historic declaration made by the founders of our Republic on July 4, 1776, was true then, and is true to-day. For more than half a century years the Cubans have been most shamefully oppressed and cruelly burdened, until the yoke of Spanish rule has become intolerable. If the fathers of American independence were justified in casting off the oppressive dominion of Great Britain, the Cuban patriots of to-day have far greater justification for their attempt to overthrow the tormenting, impoverishing, heartless tyranny of the Spanish Government.

We desire publicly to express our indignation that in this year 1895 the spectacle is presented of shiploads of soldiers sent 3,000 miles across the ocean to America, "the Land of the Free," to shoot down in cold blood a courageous people who simply desire to govern themselves.

Our indignation is further aroused at the unspeakable cruelty of the Spaniards toward the Cubans in this struggle. Death seems to be the penalty meted out to all Cubans captured under arms, and even those furnishing medicines to the so-called rebels are to be ruthlessly shot.

We are glad to notice that the course of the Cubans appears to be more humane, and we take this opportunity of congratulating them upon the remarkable progress they have made in spite of the terrible odds against them.

We believe it to be the privilege and duty of the United States Government to recognize the rights of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents as soon as possible on being so requested by competent Cuban authority, in accordance with international law. Such action of our Government we deem due to the Cubans and to the cause of universal liberty.

While disavowing all bitterness of feeling on our part toward the people of Spain, we nevertheless believe that it is our duty and privilege at this time, as citizens of this free Republic, thus to express our heartfelt sympathy with our Cuban neighbors living upon an island which nature has made a paradise, but which the cruel methods of the Spanish Government have done much to spoil. We respectfully urge our fellow-citizens throughout the country to assemble in mass meeting to diffuse information and thus arouse or rather deepen the sympathy of our whole people with the Cubans in their heroic attempt to cast off the yoke of oppression and to achieve that independence and freedom which are the great highways to happiness and prosperity.

We also urge the press and the pulpit and altar with voice and prayer to continue their help to the righteous cause of men who are bravely fighting for home and native land.

We respectfully but urgently appeal to the citizens of all the republics in the three Americas to give emphatic expression to their sympathy with the struggling people who are making such a gallant fight for that independence from the European rule which the other nations of the new world have already secured.

Be it further resolved that the organization which arranged for

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rob Roy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—Graf Essex.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—The Crucifix Carver of Ammergau.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	64	51	53
6 A. M.	64	46	50
9 A. M.	63	49	53
12 M.	62	56	59
4 P. M.	61	55	59
6 P. M.	59	53	57
9 P. M.	57	49	53
12 P. M.	55	47	50

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....54.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....50.08
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....61.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....61.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE BRITISH IN CHINA.

The British, it seems, have been entirely successful in obtaining from China all the redress of which the case admitted for the massacre of British missionaries. In doing this they have also rendered a substantial service to civilization and have furnished an excellent example for our own Government to follow.

The obstacle which the British Government had to overcome is that which always arises when a civilized Government has occasion to exact redress of China. It is the tendency of China to attempt to work off upon the complainant the shadow of redress instead of the substance, to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope. The nation which accepts such a pretense as the real thing does not receive indemnity for the past; much less does it obtain security for the future. A money indemnity to a considerable amount the Chinese Government was ready enough to pay to Great Britain to avoid further importunity. It was even readier to order any reasonable number of cheap Chinamen, possibly already under the lash of the Chinese law, to be led out to execution under the eyes of the British representatives and for their satisfaction. But these things would not have been deterrent or exemplary. It was only by the active or passive complicity of persons much more important than those the Chinese Government was willing to sacrifice that the massacre of the missionaries could have been effected, and it was only by the punishment of these important persons that a repetition of such outrages could be prevented. This is what all the missionaries, merchants, and other Britons who knew China have been insisting on all along. At last they prevailed with the British Government and a demand was made for the degradation of no less a person than the Viceroy of the province in which the massacre occurred. Of this demand the Chinese Government showed the value and necessity by obstinately resisting it. It succumbed at last only to the presentation of an ultimatum, backed by the assemblage of a British squadron off the unprotected Chinese coast. But now it has succumbed completely. The offending Viceroy is not only degraded from his office and his rank, but he is disabled from holding any office in future.

The lives of English missionaries will henceforth be safe from Chinese violence in the province lately administered by this ex-Viceroy. If we mean to make the lives of American missionaries equally safe, we in our turn must insist upon an example being made of some official whose punishment will really be exemplary.

OUR BOTTLED-UP MERCHANT MARINE.

Western enterprise has more than kept up with Government development of lake channels for commerce. As a matter of fact, it has run ahead, for it has been a common complaint among lake vessel owners that, having constructed ships to draw, when fully loaded, twenty feet of water, failure to secure a depth of water of twenty-one or twenty-two feet has made it necessary to limit the loads and reduce the draughts, thus impairing the capacity of vessels to earn and requiring them to make a larger number of voyages in a season, to carry a certain tonnage of grain or ores, than the owner calculated would be necessary in making his investment.

Postponement of the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the ocean has not discouraged the men who have invested in great ships for the lakes. Enthusiastic advocates of a ship canal insist that it cannot be said that there has been or will be postponement; but that every new steel ship added to the lake fleet has been an argument for a ship outlet, and every additional inch of water obtained for navigation has been encouragement to the grain producers and grain carriers that what has been done in part will yet be wholly completed.

The Western men who have been putting capital into ships, and who are, as they have been, insisting upon opportunities for further development, with the provision of a commercial channel somewhat adequate to meet their willingness to find and carry products, have earned a clear title to National recognition. According to the report of the Commissioner of Navigation for 1894, the total of our tonnage for the Atlantic and Gulf ports decreased, from 1884 to 1894, from 2,847,135 to 2,712,944, a loss of 134,191 tons. In the same ten years the tonnage of the Northern lakes increased from 733,869 to 1,227,401, or a gain of 494,332 tons.

At this rate of decay on the one hand and a maintenance of rapid growth on the other, it can be easily calculated how many years will elapse before the tonnage of our lake shipping will exceed that not only of the Atlantic and Gulf ports but of our shipping in all other waters. As will be ascertained by reading a letter from a Cleveland correspondent, printed in another column of this paper, the extension of the lake fleet continues, and while the fleet building for 1896 does not number so many vessels as the fleet turned out in 1891, which was a notable year in the history of the development of lake commerce, the tonnage of that year, about 111,000, has already been exceeded in orders placed for new ships, and it is expected that many more orders for vessels will be given to the shipbuilders before Winter.

Eastern shipbuilders will find some suggestions in this presentation of the outlook for Western builders that should set them to thinking, and perhaps to wondering how long it will much avail them to fight against free ships. The fleet of 1896 is being constructed in the shipyards of Cleveland, Chicago, Bay City, and Detroit. Those yards are turning out ships strong enough to resist the severe weather of the lakes, and they are building the ships at a rate that would be impossible at New-York, Philadelphia, Bath, Baltimore, or any of the coast ports, because of the greater cheapness on the lakes of ore, brought to port by water, and coal, dug out of mines close at hand.

The owners of ships now built, and of those to be built, do not expect always to see their vessels bottled up in the lakes. That a very different expectation is harbored was plain from the statement made by Mr. OLDHAM before the Deep Waterways Convention, that vessels adapted to both lake and ocean business were practical for a ship canal. As Mr. OLDHAM is an engineer, trained in Scotch yards, and familiar with lake shipbuilding, it is to be assumed that he did not make this statement to the convention simply for entertainment.

The men who are doing so much to check, by increasing our lake fleet, the injury being inflicted by bad laws on our entire commercial marine, are very much in earnest. They will find a deep waterway to the sea yet; and meantime the Eastern builders of ships may envy the lake shipbuilders some of the advantages which nature has given them over older constructors.

THE WORST MISTAKE POSSIBLE.

Unless the blunder committed last night by the adjourned convention of the Good Government Clubs can be in some way corrected, the clubs will play but a minor and not very creditable part in city politics this Fall. There were several mistakes the clubs might have made, but easily the worst was the nomination on their own hook of such a ticket as their convention put forth last night.

It is conceivable that Good Government nominees of surpassing excellence appearing first in the field might attract the support of all good citizens and command the indorsement even of Mr. PLATT's Republicans, insomuch that the votes cast for them would outnumber Tammany. But the actual Good Government nominees are not of that high and compelling order. Some of them are extremely good, others but of mediocre quality, while several are wholly unknown. It is preposterous to expect the town to rise up enthusiastically for candidates thus precipitately named, and against the pleas and the votes of the wiser part of the Good Government Club membership.

Straight tickets and an old-fashioned party fight for the mastery must now be expected

SUFFRAGE WITH A "LOOPHOLE."

The suffrage provision has not yet been submitted in any final form before the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, but the reported conclusions of the committee having it in charge have been stated in this peculiar language: "A modified Mississippi scheme, with a loophole for a limited time, and a straight educational qualification, with a property qualification after the first registration of voters." The interesting part of this "scheme" is the "loophole."

What is known as the "Mississippi plan" is a requirement that the voter shall be able to read any provision of the State Constitution or to explain it understandingly when read to him. This lodges in the election officers a practically unlimited discretion in admitting illiterates to the right to vote, for it rests with them to decide whether a provision of the Constitution selected by themselves is explained understandingly by the applicant for registration. This can obviously be used to whatever extent may be deemed expedient or desirable to admit to the suffrage unlettered white men and to exclude negroes who cannot read. This is one kind of loophole through the educational qualification.

It has been denounced in the South Carolina Convention as a loophole for fraud and injustice, and if the Columbia reports are true it is proposed to have for the first registration a "straight educational qualification," but still with a loophole. Judging from the various propositions that were referred to the committee, we infer that this would consist of the power vested in the Legislature, or in some official board in each county for a limited period, to admit to the right of suffrage persons whom the qualification would exclude, but who should, on their own application and after a hearing, be adjudged "to be of sufficient general intelligence to entitle them to it." This, it is contended, would admit to the suffrage only those really fit to exercise it.

But really this "loophole" would be designed to attain the same end as that of the "Mississippi plan," and would be just as liable to abuse. It is worse in so far as it proposes a temporary process for permanently fixing the suffrage in the State, so far as illiterates are concerned, to be followed by a property qualification in addition to the educational one. It is in pursuance of the avowed purpose to maintain "white supremacy" without disfranchising any white citizen except for crime, and it would be used to accomplish that purpose. It is a disreputable subterfuge for evading the Constitutional inhibition of a denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race or color.

The honest and enlightened way of dealing with the suffrage question in South Carolina would be to adopt a "straight educational qualification" and apply it fairly and equally to all citizens otherwise qualified, and to accompany it with adequate provision for popular education from which both races should benefit alike. But the Tillman party is in control of the convention, and that depends so much upon white ignorance and illiteracy for its power that there is no hope of an honest and enlightened treatment of the subject. What the suffrage in South Carolina most needs is education in both races.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY IN HERKIMER.

We very particularly commend to Mr. WARNER MILLER the description which appeared in yesterday's TIMES of the "American Sunday" as observed in the town of his residence. Mr. MILLER sees no reason why the Sunday habits of the cosmopolitan population of New-York should be allowed in any way to vary from the pious customs of the native and semi-rural population of Herkimer. It may or may not surprise him to be informed that the men who are most anxious to obtain some relaxation of the stringency of the Sunday law in New-York would be very sorry to see such an assimilation, and that some of the scenes which THE TIMES's correspondent witnessed in Herkimer are such as they wish to see rendered impossible in New-York, not only on Sunday, but on every other day in the week.

The Herkimer Sunday is the Tammany Sunday, the Sunday of the side door. The guardians of the law are officially unaware in Herkimer, as they used to be in New-York, that there is such an aperture, and that it is the channel, all the American Sunday long, of a stream of citizens, some going in empty and some coming out full. The main difference between the Herkimer Sunday and the Tammany Sunday is the addition to the former of a larger element of hypocrisy. Everybody, even the police unofficially, was aware of the existence and use of the side door in New-York, and freely admitted it. But in Herkimer, the respectable citizens, like Mr. MILLER, shut their eyes as tight as the Tammany police used to do, and having, by a strong effort, avoided seeing any violation of the law, declare that there is no such violation, congratulate each other on living in a Christian community to which the Continental Sunday has not made its blighting way, and thank GOD that they are not as other men, and especially as these New-Yorkers.

It is this assumption of a superior virtue on the part of communities that maintain on Sunday sinks and dives that ought not to be tolerated on a week day that fatigues New-Yorkers. No doubt Mr. WARNER MILLER'S neighbors think that what the advocates of local option and a restricted Sunday opening in New-York desire is to present such scenes as our correspondent found on Sunday in Herkimer and could not have found in New-York. In that case we may pity their ignorance, but we are not prepared to allow them to decide what it is that New-York needs. Mr. WARNER MILLER, in his capacity of champion of the American Sunday, may be advised to pull the beam out of his own eye that he may see more clearly to pull the mote out of his brother's eye.

SEPTEMBER RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Railway traffic has been increasing steadily since the first of the month just closed, and, with a few exceptions, the railroad companies are enjoying a degree of financial prosperity such as they have not known within the last two years. The earnings of nearly all of the Western roads show important increases, as compared with the same period last year. The Granger roads are now earning a great deal more money than they did at this season last year, although they are not doing quite as much freight hauling as they had expected.

St. Paul's earnings show a very gratifying improvement. For the second week of September an increase of $87,896 was reported, and for the third week an increase of $69,000. The Chicago Great Western is able to report an increase of $21,580 for the second week of September, and other roads similarly fortunate are the Northern Pacific, an increase of $40,000; Louisville and Nashville, $33,440; the Missouri Pacific system, $33,000; Norfolk and Western, $25,000; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $25,500; Canadian Pacific, $18,000; Chesapeake and Ohio, $20,093; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $24,820; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $13,230, and the Southern Railway, $30,776.

The Wabash Railway reported increases in earnings of $28,804 for the second week of the past month and $12,040 for the third week. The Missouri Pacific's gross earnings for the third week of September showed an increase of $23,000, and the Southern Railway's earnings for the same period increased $23,217. Other increases reported for the third week were: Atchison, all lines, $18,345; "Big Four," $5,686; Canadian Pacific, $12,000; Chicago and East Illinois, $12,400; Grand Trunk of Canada, $11,558; Mexican Central, $32,000; Wisconsin Central, $9,000, and Pittsburg and Western, $7,000. The net increase in the earnings of fifty-three roads for the third week of September amounted to 3.18 per cent.

The Chicago and Northwestern Road, which makes its reports monthly, enjoyed an increase of $320,000 in August and an increase of $435,243 in July. The Great Northern's earnings increased $72,860 in August, and the Central Pacific reported for the month of July an increase of about $250,000. Freight traffic is comparatively heavy on some of the Eastern trunk lines, especially the Pennsylvania and the New-England roads. The recent active movement in steel and iron products has kept the traffic men on the different divisions of the Pennsylvania system busy. East-bound freight tonnage out of Chicago last week was more than 9,000 tons in excess of the same period one year ago, and a little more than 2,000 tons greater than the shipments from the same point in the third week of September.

FELLOWS AND JEROME.

Col. JOHN R. FELLOWS sees fit to assume an attitude of gay and jaunty defiance in the face of the arraignment that Magistrate JEROME has made of him. The Magistrate's arraignment is sober, well considered, well fortified. He charges the District Attorney with nullifying, by his neglect to do his sworn duty, the efforts of the Police Commissioners and of the Police Magistrates to enforce the law in this city.

What is the District Attorney's answer to this accusation? It is that, if Mr. JEROME will attend to his business, he, the Colonel, will attend to his, which he evidently has not done. His answer is equivalent to a famous reply, delivered twenty-odd years ago: "What are you going to do about it?" It is perhaps no safer for the Colonel than it was for the Boss. The people who have come to the conclusion that the District Attorney's office is about the most corrupt and mischievous institution on this island may yet find a way to do something about it, and also about the Colonel, that will surprise and grieve him.

The most serious charge made against FELLOWS is that of the liquor dealers that there was an "understanding" with the District Attorney's office that the cases transferred to General Sessions should not be vigorously prosecuted. If that charge can be substantiated, Gov. MORTON has a duty to perform that he cannot afford to neglect..

Unexpected and unreasonable vexation is betrayed by Republican newspapers in the State over the adoption by the Democrats of the resolution expressing sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence. The only consolation to these critics, who know that the Republicans said nothing on the subject, is that the resolution is not a part of the platform. But that was true of the "morality" plank at Saratoga until WARNER MILLER frightened PLATT's convention into taking it in preference to a Republican bolt.

Conventions for the nomination of Judges in this city have commonly recognized the principle that experience is a most important part of the judicial equipment, and renominations have been the rule. We think that Judge Truax deserves a renomination for one of the Supreme Court Judgeships. He has served one term, and so acceptably that leading members of the bar and men of affairs of the highest standing, men seriously interested in maintaining high judicial standards, favor his renomination.

Any talk about, or any action tending toward, a recognition of Mr. PLATT's existence as a political factor by the Good Government Clubs would seem to indicate that those clubs have tired of their present name. The words "good government," if we understand them, do not imply a yearning to substitute for one machine another rather worse, nor a desire to obtain a fair share, or any share, for that matter, of offices for the members of any organization whatever.

"No tainted legislators; no corrupt traffic in legislation; clean men and free agents." Every Democrat in Oneida should paste this plank from the Democratic platform in his hat, and send a large copy of it to Democratic friends in the Ontario-Wayne district. Oneida ought to elect a good Democrat to the Senate. The Forty-second District ought to be ashamed to elect a Republican denounced by his own party.

MANY BIG BLACK BASS IN THE POTOMAC

Unusually Large Catches Being Taken This Season.

From The Washington Star.

Never before in the history of piscatorial sport on the Potomac River has there been known such a wonderful run of black bass as that now in progress, and which has been delighting the votaries of live bait and flies for the last three weeks. From Sycamore Island, below Great Falls, up to Harper's Ferry has been the favorite water during this time for the gamest fish that swims, and it is yet. They have not only been unusually numerous, but many have been caught simply prodigious in size. Heretofore the landing of a five-pound small-mouthed black bass by a fisherman on the Potomac or any of its tributaries was considered an event of such importance that the day on which it occurred was marked as a red-letter one in the calendar of anglers.

During the last three weeks reports of the most credible and trustworthy character have been received in Washington of the catching of numbers of fish weighing five pounds and more. At the head of Conn's Island, above Great Falls, at Pennefield's, at Seneca, especially around Sharp Shin Island, at Edward's Ferry, at Red Rock, at the mouth of the Monocacy, at Tuscorora, at Weverton, and at all the other favorite fishing points up to the conjunction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, anglers have been delighted with big strings, as well as amazed at the weight of their top-notchers.

The peculiarity of this season's record lies in the fact that the bass have been found in every possible kind of water. Fishermen have gotten strikes in a shallow one minute and in deep water the next. They have cast with equal good luck into a swift-running riffle or into a sluggish pool beyond an eddy, and even the most inexperienced anglers have been fortunate beyond what experts would have deemed royal sport themselves in former seasons.

Those who understand certain of the peculiarities of the Potomac River bass, for there is no one so well versed in the habits of the fickle fish as to be justly called familiar with them, attribute their wonderful plentifulness in the Potomac just now to the fact that the tributaries of the river are suffering from low water in consequence of the long prevailing and widely extended drought. During the Summer there were not many bass in the river proper, but wonderful catches were made in the streams that run into it. The low water has driven the bass out of these streams, and they are now seeking their subsistence in the deeper channels and pools this side of Point of Rocks.

NEW HARVARD UNIVERSITY HYMNBOOK

A Compilation Carefully Made for Use in the Chapel Exercises.

From The Harvard Crimson.

One of the most noteworthy events of the new college year is the publication of the University Hymnbook for the Appleton Chapel services. The plan of the book is best set forth in the preface:

"This hymnbook is designed for the use of young men in a university under an undenominational religious system. Ministers of different Christian communities should therefore find in it hymns which all can use with satisfaction, and young men should find in it masculine piety and honest aspiration. Hymns of a character foreign to natural sentiments of young men have been excluded. The book, being intended for daily use, contains an unusually large proportion of hymns for morning and evening worship.

"In 1886 each of the preachers to the university for that year—the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D.; the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.; the Rev. Alexander Mc Kenzie, D. D., and the Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D.—indicated the fifty hymns which in his judgment were most desirable for this purpose, and the collation of this material is the foundation of the book. Since that time the collection has been reviewed, and further suggestions have been made by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., and the Rev. Brooke Herford, D. D., preachers to the university in 1891, but the final responsibility for the selection of hymns rests with the Plummer professor, and for the selection of tunes with the organist and choirmaster of the university.

"Great pains have been taken to give each hymn in its original reading, so that the university may have no part in perpetuating the garbled forms which occur in many collections. In some instances stanzas have been omitted from necessity, and in others stanzas have been transposed for convenience; but in all instances the author's language has been scrupulously sought for and retained. A few hymns which seem to be historically and inevitably composite are so noted, and their sources are explained in the index of authors. In the musical settings similar pains have been taken to secure acurate and authorized readings, as appears in the index of composers.

"The verification of authorities has been made by the Rev. Charles F. Russell, with assistance at the British Museum and elsewhere in England. Mr. Russell has also prepared the biographical sketches."

The book contains nearly 300 hymns, not more than one hymn being on a page. The typography is of rare excellence, and the rich leather covers, upon which the seal of the university is stamped in gold, show the very best workmanship.

Of the hymns may be specially mentioned Phillips Brooks's "O Little Town of Bethlehem!" the music to which was written for the University Hymnbook by Joseph Barnby, and the Harvard hymn by Prof. Palme, for which the words beginning "Deus omnium Creator" were written last year by Prof. Greenough. In accordance with a desire frequently expressed to the compilers of the hymnbook, a large number of German chorals have been inserted.

The task of setting the tunes has been performed by the university organist and choirmaster, Warren A. Locke, '69, whose long experience in conducting the music in Appleton Chapel has eminently fitted him for the work.

REDEMPTION OF LIGHTWEIGHT GOLD

A Plea that the Sub-Treasurers Should Pay Its Value.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Several business men and bankers in Chicago are reported as criticising sharply the policy of the United States in regard to light gold coin, which has come from abrasion to be below the standard in weight.

This is a subject of very much more importance than is generally supposed. There is a great deal of such gold coin in the country. Almost every bank has some. The Government is not responsible for any of this money. It never pays out a gold dollar which is under weight. Every piece is weighed separately, and must be defaced, so as not to pass current, if found wanting. All that is right, and must be maintained. Gold has too much intrinsic value to be allowed to circulate after it has fallen below the minimum standard in quantity. That is all right, and no bank or other depositor in the Sub-Treasury has a right to complain because a lightweight gold piece, instead of being merely returned, is first stamped with a letter "L" on both sides. The Government has no more right to connive at the circulation of light-weight gold than it has at that of counterfeit money. If the holder of a bill which is of doubtful genuineness takes it to a Sub-Treasury expert for his opinion, and that expert thinks the bill bad, he is obliged to stamp it counterfeit. That is good law in both cases. But it does not follow that the present system is sound. On the contrary, it is open to just cause of complaint.

The policy of the Government should not be to stamp the gold light, and then hand it back, but to stamp it, and then give the owner its face in other money, minus the depreciation due to actual loss of metal. Here, for instance, is an eagle which by actual weight is worth $19.23. A table of values could be prepared that would fit at a glance every depreciation. Let the owner have his choice between the coin itself, so mutilated as to be spoiled for circulation, or $19.23 in other money. As it is now, the owner, in order to get the cash value, must either sell the piece to a buyer of old gold or send it to the mint, and get its metallic value in return. There is considerable trouble and some unnecessary loss. The owner should get, or be able to get, from the Government the actual intrinsic value of the money, neither more nor less.

This change is of sufficient importance to command the attention of Congress, and it is to be hoped that this much-needed and easily effected change will be made next Winter. It might be highly useful, and certainly could do no harm.

Centre of French Manoeuvres.

From The London Daily News.

Mirecourt is, says our Paris correspondent, the centre of the cushion, lace, and embroidery industry of the Vosges. The five arches of triumph under which the President drove there on Wednesday were decorated with lace embroidery trophies. When the Empress Eugénie went to Nancy in 1536 to celebrate the anniversary of the annexation of Lorraine to France, she accepted there some presents of beautiful Vosges hand-embroidery, and made it fashionable. But since the war we have heard nothing more of a very charming cottage industry, which is quite on a line with the Appenzell muslin embroidery. The Vosges lace was also brought into fashion by the Empress. Woolen Vosges lace makes a pretty hemming for stuff dresses.

Apropos of Mirecourt, the centre of the French manoeuvres, our Paris correspondent says: "The Duchesse de Berry, mother of the Comte de Chambord, visited Mirecourt and the surrounding country. When she arrived at Charmes she found a triumphal arch spanning the High Street. It was of the peculiar kind of elm known in France as charmilles, and used sometimes instead of privet for screening walls. The Mayor received her at this arch, and said: 'Madame, Charmes is charmed to possess your charms, and to present to you its homage beneath these charmilles.' The Duchess, who, perhaps, had foreknowledge of the compliment, answered: 'Monsieur, what charming charmilles! I am charmed that my charms charm Charmes.'"

Dr. Elsner's Collection of Minerals.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

State Mine Inspector Harry Lee proposes to undertake to raise the money necessary to retain in Colorado the collection of mineral specimens gathered during a period of thirty years by Dr. Elsner of this city. Dr. Elsner has a cash offer from New-York for the collection, but prefers that it should remain in this city if arrangements can be made. The specimens come from every part of the world, the Rocky Mountain region being, of course, particularly well represented, and the aim has been to obtain those of the highest style of perfection and in crystalline form when they so occur. The collection is in some respects the best in existence, and includes very nearly everything classified in the 1895 edition of Dana's Mineralogy. It is of great scientific interest. Mr. Lee's idea is to make it the central feature of the collection in the State Bureau of Mines and to surround it with all kinds of ores produced in the State.

How They Understand It in London.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Police Justice Cornell, sitting at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New-York, decided recently that it was illegal for any private person to have a guest to dinner on Sundays with wine on the table. Any such person, he further held, was liable to be arrested and punished under a section of the excise law forbidding the giving away or selling of liquor on that day. The police now propose to organize a system of spies to detect willful violators of the act.

LIKES TO TALK ABOUT ARCTIC VOYAGES

What Sergt. Frederick of the Greely Explorers Thinks of Peary.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Sergt. J. R. Frederick does not believe the report that Lieut. Peary and his men, who were picked up in the northern seas by the steamship Kite, found the bones of one of the lost Greely explorers. Dispatches contained an interview with Maurice Connell, one of the Greely survivors, now with the Weather Bureau at Redding, Cal. Connell thinks that if Lieut. Peary found a skeleton it was the bones of one of his companions who died at Cape Sabine. Connell says that four of the men—Salor, Pavy, Gardiner, and Bender—who died during the last days, were buried in the ice, as those alive were too weak to bury them in the ground. While Sergt. Frederick admits the truth of this statement, he does not agree with Connell as to the finding of the bones.

Sergt. Frederick never tires of talking over the hardships which he and his companions endured while wandering about the frozen north with Lieut. Greely. He has been much interested in the adventures of Lieut. Peary, and is familiar with many of the points visited by the Peary expedition.

"I don't think the bones, which, it is claimed, were found by Peary, were those of one of our men," he said last night. "The steamer Kite undoubtedly visited Jones's Sound, but I hardly think she got up to Cape Sabine, which is 300 miles north. The man that died furthest south was buried by me thirty miles south of Cape Sabine. This was Sergt. Rice. The four men spoken of by Connell were buried in the ice at Cape Sabine. Dr. Pavy and Private Bender died June 6, 1884; Corp. Salor died June 3, of the same year, and the death of Sergt. Gardiner occurred June 12. The distance between Littleton Island and Cape Sabine, which is also an island, is twenty-two miles. These islands are touched by a narrow channel that connects the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans. The current in this channel is very rapid, running at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. The bodies of these four men were buried in the ice at the edge of the island, and once a year this ice floats away. Does it look possible that, with such a current to carry off the ice, the bones of a man would remain there for eleven years? It does not seem so to me. Peary may have found the bones of a bear, which could easily be mistaken for those of a man.

"We abandoned our steam launch, which had been left us by the steamship Proteus in 1881, and for thirty-four days we were on an ice floe in Smith Sound, opposite Cape Sabine. We left the launch Sept. 10, 1883, with forty-two days' rations, which meant two pounds a day to each man. It was in the Fall, and the long season of total darkness was coming on rapidly. We had to get ready for it, and the question was, How would we live through this dark period? I knew from reading up on arctic explorations that Sir George Nares, in 1875, had deposited 300 pounds of frozen beef at Cape Isabella, forty miles south of Cape Sabine. I volunteered to go after this meat, and took with me Sergts. Rice, Lynn, and Ellison. After a long search in the bitterest of cold weather, we found the meat in fine condition. We loaded it on sleds, and started to drag it back to the camp at Cape Sabine. Half way on the return trip Ellison and Lynn gave out. Ellison was so benumbed with cold that he was not able to stand up, and we knew that it would not do to let him lie down. It was either the beef or the lives of the men, and I decided to save the men and let the beef go. We abandoned the meat, and I marked the spot with a Springfield rifle. We got back to camp with Ellison and Lynn alive. The sun was fast disappearing, and the temperature was growing lower every hour. The rations had been reduced to eight ounces a day. I said to Lieut. Greely on the 1st day of April:

"'Give me one man, and I will go and try to find that beef.'

"'It's impossible,' he said; 'you will only walk into your grave.' I was determined to go, and asked for volunteers. April 6 Sergt. Rice and myself started out alone. From the start, I saw that Rice was in no condition for such a trip, but he bore up bravely as long as he could. We got to a point which I thought was somewhere near the beef, but Rice broke down. He was too weak to go further, and realized, I think, just what his condition was. April 9 he died in my arms. He was unconscious for several hours before his death. I buried him in the ice near Cape Isabella, about three miles from the shore. Alone, I went to look for the treasure marked with a Winchester rifle, but I never found it. I suffered terribly in getting back to Cape Sabine, but finally reached the camp empty handed and without Rice. My companion had been one of the most popular men on the expedition, and I dreaded the return. The first man to see me when I reached the cape was Sergt. Brainard.

"'Where's Rice?' was the first question he asked.

"'This is awful!' cried Brainard. 'We killed a bear while you were gone, and have enough provisions to pull us through.'

"I am confident that the bones of Rice were never found, because the ice around Cape Isabella is cleaned out every year, and I know that his remains have been washed into the sea long before this."

THE DEMOCRACY IS FOR SOUND MONEY

An Able Southern Newspaper's Confident View of the Situation.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

Mr. Joseph H. Acklen of Nashville, Tenn., formerly Congressman from Louisiana, has figured out how the delegations in the National Democratic Convention will stand on the silver question. We have no great respect for the intelligence of the hero of Woemser's, but recognize that he is a free-silver man, and that when he fails to make out a majority for the silver side no one else can come even as near to it as he has done.

He begins by putting all the Southern delegates into the free-sil

SUBMISSION OF CHINESE

Viceroy of Sze-Chuen Is Degraded and Ineligible Forever.

LIU'S VICIOUS OFFICIAL CAREER

Only the Influence of Some Leading Politicians at Pekin Had Retained Him in His Government.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Government has received information that China has yielded to the pressure of the British ultimatum, by degrading the Viceroy of Sze-Chuen, and according in full the other demands of Great Britain.

The dispatch received at the Foreign Office says that the Chinese official Gazette has published an imperial edict, announcing that the Viceroy of Sze-Chuen has been stripped of his rank for failing to protect the missionaries and will never again be allowed to hold office, so that his case will serve as a warning for all future time to officials who may be disposed to do wrong. The decree also denounces the subordinate officials of the province who failed to take proper action for the protection of the missionaries.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Tsung-li-Yamen, (the board controlling Chinese foreign affairs,) formally communicated its decision to the British Minister, who expressed himself as satisfied with the terms of the edict.

"It is now probable," also says the Pall Mall Gazette, "that the British vessels which had entered the Yang-tse-Kiang River, for the purpose of enforcing the demands of Great Britain will forthwith descend the river and resume their former stations."

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the British Admiral Buller, comanding the Chinese squadron, arrived at Woo-Sung on Saturday on board the warship Edgar. The other English war vessels at Woo-Sung are the cruisers Caroline, Undaunted, and Archer and the dispatch boat Alacrity. The war sloop Daphne and the gunboat Firebrand are at Shanghai and at various ports up the Yang-tse-Kiang are the cruisers Rainbow, Spartan, and Aeolus and the gunboats Plover and Swift.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The report from London that China had yielded to the pressure of the British ultimatum by degrading the Viceroy of Sze-Chuen and according in full the other demands of Great Britain was confirmed in the Chinese Legation in this city to-day.

The State Department was advised this morning by Minister Denby that Viceroy Liu had been degraded by an imperial decree issued to-day. The abstract of the decree cabled by Mr. Denby shows that the responsibility for the Cheng-Tu riots in the province of Sze-Chuen rests with the officials; that Viceroy Liu was exceedingly careless, took no notice of the riots and made no attempt to stop the outrages. He is ordered to be deprived of his office and never again to be employed. Other officials are also to be punished.

The American Commission will proceed, notwithstanding this action, to conduct its investigation of these riots. The Secretary of the Navy was this morning advised that Lieut. Commander John P. Merrill of the Baltimore had been substituted for Lieut. Commander Barber as a member of the commission, the latter being ill. The other members are Consul Sheridan P. Read and Fleming Cheshire.

Liu has been connected with previous outrages, and was compelled to pay to the French an indemnity amounting to $800,000 from his private purse for crimes committed against French Catholics last November. He narrowly escaped being deposed at that time, and was only retained because he was popular with some of the leading officials at Pekin, and because his services were needed in matters pertaining to the revenues of the province. His reputation is that of a vicious and unscrupulous person, and it is said that the whole Government of the Province of Sze-Chuen is impregnated with the anti-foreign feeling so vigorously exemplified in the official acts of Liu.

The degradation of this Viceroy is but one step in the direction of complying with the demands of the powers interested in compelling indemnity for the missionary outrages. It is believed that Liu's successor will be Lu, a Viceroy of one of the northern provinces, a man said to be honest and just, and rather inclined to friendliness toward foreigners.

Additional demands are understood to have been made by the British and American Ministers, and, if they are complied with, a long step in the direction of reform in the Province of Sze-Chuen will have been taken. These Ministers have, it is understood, made a demand that all examinations for promotion in and appointment to office shall cease in that province for three years. This is intended as a blow at the office-holding class, from which source emanates all the alleged information circulated among the natives for the purpose of inciting them to the commission of outrages.

Amends to be Made to Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent saying that China has informed Germany that the leaders of the attack on the German mission at Swatow have been arrested and that measures will be taken to capture the others implicated in the outrage.

PASTEUR FUNERAL PROJECTS.

Expressions of Condolence from Many Distinguished Personages.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The funeral ceremonies over the body of Prof. Louis Pasteur have been fixed for Saturday next. The religious ceremony will take place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the body will be temporarily interred in the family vault at Montmarte. M. Poincaré, Minister of Public Instruction, will deliver a eulogy on behalf of the Government, and Prof. Bertrand, the distinguished mathematician, will deliver an oration on behalf of the Académie Française.

The final interment will take place in the garden of the Pasteur Institute Oct. 23, when Prof. Bertrand will again deliver an oration, and M. Duclaux, the eminent French chemist, will speak on behalf of M. Pasteur's colleagues. Until the body is placed in the coffin it will be exposed to public view in the room in Villeneuve in which M. Pasteur died, which is already filled with wreaths.

After the body has been placed in the coffin, which will be done to-morrow, it will be conveyed to the Pasteur Institute, the main doorway of which, on the Rue Dutol, is draped with black, with silver borders and stars, the vestibule being similarly draped. A catafalque has been erected in the centre of the library upon a dais supported by four columns. Fourteen candelabra and fifty torches will surround the coffin.

Telegrams of sympathy and condolence were received by the family to-day in large numbers, including messages from ex-Premier Dupuy, the Comtesse D'Eu, daughter of the late Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil; Prince Waldemar, and Princess Marie of Denmark, and Princess Mathilde of Orleans.

HUNGARY'S CLERICAL REFORMS.

The First Bride Under the New Law Deputy Mezel's Daughter.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 30.—The Hungarian Reichstag has finally passed the remaining Church Reform bills, including the removal of all hitherto existing Jewish disabilities. The civil marriage law becomes effective to-morrow.

The first bride under the new law will be the daughter of Deputy Mezel, and many coming marriages, both of Jews and Christians, have been announced throughout the provinces. The churches have been busy during the last few days with weddings of devout Catholics under the old law.

STEAMER WALLACHIA FOUNDERED.

A Fog in the Clyde Causes Accidents and Interruption to Traffic.

GLASGOW, Sept. 30.—The British steamer Wallachia, bound from this port for Trinidad, struck the rocks on Beacon Perch, in the Clyde, yesterday, glanced off, and sank. All on board were saved.

It is learned that prior to her running on the rocks the Wallachia came into collision with a vessel supposed to be the Norwegian steamer Flos, which is now anchored at Skelmorlie with her bows badly damaged.

The fog was very dense in the Clyde, and has increased in thickness so that traffic is suspended. A number of minor accidents by collision and otherwise are also reported as the result of the fog.

The Wallachia was a wooden steamer of 1,724 tons, 250 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold. She was built at Southampton in 1853, and was owned by Taylor, Cameron & Co., of Liverpool.

BEET SUGAR MARKET CORNER.

Speculation Which Will Not Affect Seriously London and New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The United Press, through interviews with leading members of London sugar houses, learns that three weeks ago a French syndicate was formed for the purpose of buying up beet sugar and cornering the market for the commodity. The operations covered a total purchase of 400,000 tons, and has resulted in the present rise in sugar of sixpence per hundred weight.

The syndicate has been buying in London to sell in France, in which country alone the trade is likely to be affected. The London firms agree in expression of opinion that the operations of the syndicate will not seriously affect the British and American markets, but they are equally unanimous in the belief that, as the French syndicate is strongly backed financially, the corner in France is likely to be successful.

A RIOT IN A HUNGARIAN TOWN.

One Person Killed and Eleven Wounded While Resisting Arrest.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 30.—The arrest of a woman by gendarmes caused a riot at Gyula, a town in Bekes County, to-day.

A mob tried to rescue the woman and attacked the gendarmes with stones. Failing to disperse the rioters, the gendarmes fired a volley into the crowd, killing one person and wounding eleven.

Sale of California Fruit in London.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The remainder of the consignment of California fruit by the steamer Paris was sold at the Covent Garden Market to-day. The fruit sold fairly well, Duchesse pears fetching 11s. to 13s., and Bourrcs 12s. Small peaches, lacking in color, brought 4s. 6d. per half box. There have as yet been no arrivals of American apples in London.

England's Prolonged Heat Damaging.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The prolonged heat and drought which have prevailed throughout England have inflicted a great deal of hardship and damage upon agriculturists. The pastures are completely destroyed by the burning rays of the sun, and the scarcity of water for cattle threatens a milk famine. The crops of roots are also suffering.

Duchesne Crossed the Omkaraka.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Advices have been received from Madagascar that Gen. Duchesne crossed the Omkaraka Mountains on Sept. 23. The two divisions commanded by Gen. Veyrons and Gen. Metzinger will concentrate for the capture of Antananarivo, the Malagassy capital.

Java Fever in a Swedish Crew.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Swedish bark Axel Wastfelt, Capt. Arkstom, from Padang June 12 for New-York, put into Pernambuco on Sept. 13. Nine of her seamen were suffering from Java fever and were put under treatment in the Roads.

Boris Will Be Russian Orthodox.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Sofia says that the infant Prince Boris, son of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, will be baptized in the Russian orthodox faith Oct. 30 next.

Humbert Will Distribute Prizes.

ROME, Sept. 30.—King Humbert will return to Rome on Wednesday to distribute the prizes in the international rifle shooting contest which closed Sept. 25.

Russia's Finance Minister to Resign.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The Kleine Journal asserts that the immediate resignation of M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, is assured.

A FREE-SILVER EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Col. Jones's Fight for Reinstatement on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The case of Charles H. Jones, editor and manager of The Post-Dispatch, against the Pulitzer Publishing Company, wherein the latter was temporarily enjoined from interfering with the former's management of the paper or deposing him from his position, came up for final hearing to-day before Circuit Court Judge Wood.

Col. Jones obtained the temporary injunction ten days ago. He showed that he had been appointed editor and manager by Mr. Pulitzer for five years. He at the same time purchased 1,067 of the 10,000 shares of the company, a one-sixth interest, paying therefor $80,000. In his petition Col. Jones recites the contract entered into between himself and Mr. Pulitzer, made nearly a year ago, and avers that he believes it is the purpose of the majority of the Board of Directors to depose him. To prevent this the injunction was asked, and granted temporarily.

The defendants make reply that Mr. Pulitzer had no authority as an individual to contract obligations for the corporation without consulting and gaining the approval of the Board of Directors. The case was exhaustively treated, and several witnesses were examined to-day, and the further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow. Each side has marshaled the best legal talent available.

The matter grows out of the decided stand taken by Col. Jones for free silver, which the defense alleges has injured the paper.

Officers of Naval Cadet Battalion.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 30.—The list of officers of the Cadet Battalion was posted to-night at the academy, as follows: Lieutenant Commander —Robinson; Lieutenant and Adjutant—Palmer; Passed Assistant Engineer—Leipner; Assistant Engineer—Fitzgerald; Chief Petty Officer—Knox; Lieutenants and Chiefs of Companies—Craven, Hoden, Poor, and McCauley; Junior Lieutenant—Kimball, Ridgley, Kearney, Wurtsbaugh; Ensigns—Kalbachs, Earl, Muslin, Gilpin; Petty Officers of First Class—Ellis, Roys, Jessup, Cluverius, McArthur, Curtin, Wood, Walker, Bronson, Tozer, Wittengel, Dubose, Sheffield, Eggert, Powell, Yarnell; Petty Officers of Second Class—McCarthy, Reynolds, Chase, Hepburn, Jones, Perrill, Thelken, Giles, Kantz, Holman, Morse, Jenson, Murlin, Graham, Williams, Overstreet.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—125 Chambers Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel; damage, $100.

9:10 A. M.—178 East Houston Street; dwelling; Albert Schwartz; slight damage.

8:55 A. M.—171 East Ninety-second Street; John Kress's plumber shop; damage, $10.

10 A. M.—459 West Twenty-seventh Street; Martin Healy's dwelling; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—622 Greenwich Street; dwelling of Mrs. Eliza Codon; damage, $25.

12:20 P. M.—306 West Thirteenth Street; chimney; no damage.

3:10 P. M.—39 Willett Street; tenement; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—134 West Ninety-sixth Street; damage, $15.

6 P. M.—2,406 Eighth Avenue; damage, $18.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 30.—Fire in the library of St. John's Catholic School this morning caused a loss of $2,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The library was badly damaged by a fire of unknown origin about a year ago.

JOLETTE, Quebec, Sept. 30.—Henrichon's tannery burned; loss, $20,000. August Leuctot was killed by grasping a broken electric light wire.

COMBER, Ontario, Sept. 30.—The Commercial Hotel and two general stores burned this evening; loss, $35,000; insurance, $15,000.

OSGOOD, Ind., Sept. 30.—The St. Charles Hotel and S. I. Stith's drug store burned; loss, $50,000; partly insured.

Latest Arrival.

SS Kensington, from Antwerp, passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:09 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—SS Spain, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SPAIN'S LONDON EMBASSY

Officially Denies Alleged Interference by the United States.

ALARM ABOUT THE REINFORCEMENTS

Martinez Campos Tells How Many Regulars and Volunteers Are More than Necessary to Suppress Revolt.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Spanish Embassy here authorizes The United Press to make the following statement:

The Spanish Embassy has communicated by telegraph with the Foreign Office at Madrid, in regard to the rumors published in the American papers and reproduced in the London newspapers to the effect that Secretary Olney had warned the Spanish Minister at Washington that the insurrection in Cuba must be crushed within three months; otherwise the United States Government would adopt a different policy from the one hitherto observed.

To this communication the Spanish Foreign Office has replied that the newspaper statement referred to is pure fiction. The relations between Spain and the United States, the reply adds, are smooth and harmonious, and there are not the slightest signs of friction.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Cable advices received here state that rumors circulated in Madrid as to the sending of from 150,000 to 200,000 men to Cuba created much surprise, and that the press of the whole peninsula is discussing the matter.

Señor Castellanos, Minister for the Colonies, gave a guarded opinion, saying that the number had veen overestimated, but added that, if it became a necessity, the reinforcements would be made up to 200,000 men; but, in his opinion, 30,000 will be ample.

In Madrid it is also reported that Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos wrote to Señor Sagasta, stating that a combined force of 100,000 men—regulars and volunteers—would be ample to crush the rebellion, and that, in closing his letter, he said that all relief expeditions to the rebels must be stopped at all hazards.

The Cuban financial question has had full attention, the Spanish Ministry having made ample provisions for all war supplies and expenses.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 21.—The trouble from the depredations of insurgents on the property of an American iron ore company in and near Daiquiri ended quietly. Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos, who arrived here Sept. 18, visited the mines, and left there a garrison. This force, however, numbered only 400 men, instead of the 1,000 that Gen. Garcia Navarro had deemed essential.

SERAFINO SANCHEZ DEFEATED.

Forty Rebels Killed and Many Wounded at Las Varas, in Santa Clara.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Information has been received that Lieut, Col. Rubin, with a force of infantry and cavalry, has routed and dispersed a force of 1,500 rebels, under Gen. Serafino Sanchez, at Las Varas, in the Sancti Spiritus district of Santa Clara Province.

In the engagement forty rebels were killed and a large number wounded. Among the wounded are Gen. Sanchez and Ruperto Pina. The Government troops took no prisoners. The loss on the Government side is eleven wounded, including Lieut. Col. Rubin, whose wound is slight.

A Proposed Attack on Puerto Rico.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 30.—A number of Cubans have taken their departure from here for San Domingo, for the purpose of joining an expedition which is being fitted out for operations against Puerto Rico.

NO PRIZEFIGHTS IN KENTUCKY

Gov. Brown Orders the Peace Officers to Stop Them.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 30.—Gov. Brown this afternoon issued a proclamation to the Mayor, Chief of Police, and other peace officers of Louisville to prevent the Murphy-Griffin fight taking place in that city on Friday. After citing the law, he concludes by saying:

"In obedience to its command, I feel it now to be my duty to call upon the officers named to take such immediate action as will prevent the proposed prizefight. Such a contest is a disgrace to our civilization, an insult to Christian and decent sentiments of the age, and an outrageous violation of law.

"I hope the shame of having permitted a prizefight will not rest upon Kentucky. Let the malefactors, engaged in them find no refuge here. If necessary, I will order into active service the entire Louisville Legion, or other commands of the State Guard to enforce the law."

AT THE HOTELS.

—George L. Watson of Albany is at the Albemarle.

—John V. L. Pruyn of Albany is at the Murray Hill.

—Rear Admiral Henry Erben is at the Park Avenue.

—The Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis is at the Clarendon.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson is at the Hoffman.

—Bishop Denis M. Bradley of Manchester, N. H., is at the Westminster.

—W. B. Wood of Washington and G. G. Browning of Philadelphia are at the Empire.

—Gen. William Sooy Smith of Chicago and Ignatius R. Grossman and family are at the Holland.

—Ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut and Gen. G. M. Sorrel of Savannah are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia and Henry S. Little of New-Jersey are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Capt. Henry F. Picking, United States Navy; Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, and James S. Clarkson are at the Everett.

—Sir Julian Pauncefote and the Earl of Westmeath of the British Embassy at Washington and Col. John Hay are at the Brunswick.

—Prince Loewenstein of Berlin, Attorney General John P. Stockton of New-Jersey, and Prescott Lawrence of Boston are at the Cambridge.

—John R. Drexel and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, H. S. Guinness of Ireland, and the Ladies Alleen and Rachel Wyndham Quin are at the Waldorf.

Episcopal Church Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Delegates to the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States began arriving to-day. All the hostelries are filled with prelates, priests, and laymen, and many of the visitors will be compelled to accept the hospitality of private citizens. Wednesday the convention will open with a celebration of the service of the Episcopal Church, at which every Episcopal Bishop in the United States will officiate.

Retired by Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners yesterday retired John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad on a pension of $1,000 a year. Taylor is the Sergeant who was accused of receiving bribes. The charges were dismissed last week.

Patrolman James S. Dyer of the Yorkville Court, Michael Walsh, and John O'Mahoney of the steamboat squad were also retired on yearly pensions of $700.

Dissolution of the Packer Company.

Edward A. Olds was appointed yesterday by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court as receiver for the Packer Manufacturing Company, which makes soaps and chemicals at 81 and 88 Fulton Street, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the company. Mr. Olds is the President, Treasurer, and principal owner. The company has no debts. Its factory is at Mystic, Conn.

Senator Quay's Birthday.

BEAVER, Penn., Sept. 30.—Senator Quay celebrated his sixty-second birthday to-day. It was marked by a pleasant reunion of the members of his family. The only absent member of the family was Lieut. A. G. C. Quay of the United States Army.

Lovers of artistic furniture should examine the Fall Exhibit of Flint's Fine Furniture. 48 West 23d St.—Adv.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ECUADOR

Orders to Generals, Movements of Troops, and Cruise of the Boyoca Which Are Not Apparently Justified.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 30.—Gen. Casabianca intended to leave the Isthmus Tuesday, but postpones his departure in obedience to official advices from Bogota.

The report is officially confirmed that Gen. Reyes, Secretary to the Government, is at Buga, Cauca Department, with about 2,500 men.

Gen. Miguel Montoya has been appointed Chief of the Pacific Coast Army, between Buenaventura and Tumaco.

Gen. Dominguez, recently appointed Colombian Minister to Quito, never reached his point. It is reported now that he is chief of the South Division of the army, on the Ecuadorian frontier.

The gunboat Boyaca is instructed to run between Buenaventura and Tumaco.

These dispositions are said to be precautionary against Ecuador, but they are not apparently justified by the affairs of Ecuador, and they are incompatible with President Caro's message of Sept. 6, and with Alfaro's assurance of neutrality and evident desire to respect the rights of Ecuador's neighbors.

OBITUARY RECORD.

George H. Vaillant.

George H. Vaillant of New-York City, an extensively known railroad man, and late Vice President of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, died yesterday at a private sanitarium at Bristol, R. I., from a complication of diseases following locomotor ataxia.

Mr. Vaillant was fifty-five years old. In late years he had been best known as a successful traffic manager, and his judgment had been considered especially good, it is said, upon matters pertaining to railway finance. He was an extensive traveller in the interests of his business, and always an unwearied worker. He was born in France, and when thirteen years old began life for himself in the offices of the Lake Shore Railroad in Chicago. He served this company faithfully for twenty-eight years, and was steadily advanced to positions of importance, finally becoming traffic manager.

His methods of doing business were so successful as to attract the attention of the managers of the Erie, and about ten years ago he was made traffic manager, and subsequently Vice President of that road. His headquarters had since been in New-York, and he had locally been a well-known factor in railway and harbor transportation.

About a year ago his illness manifested itself. It is supposed to have been brought on by overwork. European travel and a season at Lakewood failed to benefit him, his health declining steadily. His last New-York residence was at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Vaillant married Miss Wightman, a Cleveland (Ohio) lady, who survives him, with three adult children—George, Abbie, and Louise. General Manager Juilen of the American Express Company, New-York City, is a brother-in-law of the deceased.

Constans Curtin.

Constans Curtin, brother of the late ex-Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin of Pennsylvania, died yesterday, at Bellefonte, Penn. He had suffered for several years with a stomach trouble, but was not attended by a physician until ten days ago. Never before in his life had he been under a doctor's care. Mr. Curtin was born in Bellefonte, March 8, 1817, and was the second son of Roland Curtin, Sr., by his second wife, the latter being a daughter of United States Senator Andrew Gregg. His entire life was spent in the vicinity of the old Eagle Forge, the first iron plant in that part of the State, and during his active business life was well known among iron makers. Besides owning a number of valuable farms, he was a stockholder in the Milton Iron and Nail Company, the Williamsport Iron Company, and the Centre County Bank of Bellefonte. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and Constans Commandery, Knights Templars, of Bellefonte, will perpetuate his name. Being a bachelor, the State will get 5 per cent. of his one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar estate.

The Rev. George W. Holland.

The Rev. George W. Holland, D. D., Ph. D., died suddenly of heart disease at Columbia, S. C., yesterday. Dr. Holland was born in Augusta County, Va., fifty-seven years ago. He was graduated from Roanoke College in 1857, and studied theology in Union Theological Seminary, New-York, and in Gettysburg Seminary, Pennsylvania, being graduated from the latter in 1860. The same year he was licensed to preach by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia, and filled a church in Harrisonburg until the following year, when he joined the Confederate Army, serving until 1863, when he lost an arm in the Northern Virginia campaign. He went to South Carolina in 1873, and in 1878 he was elected President of Newberry College, which office he held at the time of his death. Dr. Holland was one of the foremost educators of the South.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—A. Bishop Baldwin, a former well-known Newark politician, died Sunday night at Moorestown. He was seventy-three years old. He was Chairman of the War Committee of the Board of Freeholders during the war, and Vice President of the old Newark Savings Bank before it suspended, in 1877. He was a Director of the National State Bank years ago. He served in the Essex County Board of Freeholders several years. He leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters.

—Abram Collier, a retired coal merchant, died suddenly from heart failure at his residence in Paterson, N. J., last night. He was one of the oldest coal dealers in that city. He was seventy-eight years old.

Charged with Swindling Business Men.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 30.—Ex-Postmaster Thomas Brady has been victimized by some sharpers, as have several other business men. Several men are implicated, one of whom was a prisoner to-day before Police Recorder P. W. Connelly. Mr. Brady and others were approached to sell large quantities of scrap iron, terms being agreed upon, and payment to be made before any iron was to be removed. It is charged that about $500 worth of this iron was removed by boat to Brooklyn, unknown to the owners, and without payment. J. W. Coby, an agent living at 113 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City, was held for further examination Monday, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. He will try to settle, it is said, by paying the owners of the iron.

A Party of Distinguished Mexicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30.—Gen. Carlos Diez Gutierrez, who is the Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and a party of distinguished Mexicans are in this city. They will remain here to-morrow, seeing the sights of the Crescent City, and then proceed to Atlanta to the great exposition. From Atlanta they will go to Washington for a somewhat prolonged stay, after which they will proceed to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. Thence they will return to Mexico by way of Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio.

Journeay & Burnham's Fine Display.

Journeay & Burnham, 26 to 36 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, opened yesterday their Fall stock of imported and domestic Winter garments and other lines of seasonable goods. The importance attributed to the event was best shown by the great number of persons who visited the store.

Visitors, after inspecting the velvet and fur capes and wraps, were invited to the linen department, where there is one of the largest and choicest stocks of linen goods to be found either in Brooklyn or New-York. The floor devoted to rugs and upholstery was hardly second in interest. High-class goods characterised the display throughout the store.

The velours capes are particularly beautiful. One velvet coat, with melon sleeves, is elaborately jetted. Another velvet coat has feather trimming on the collar and yoke, and is further ornamented by a handsome fringe of jet pendants. A noticeable thirty-six-inch seal cape is made full and has a flaring collar. Several capes are trimmed with Persian lamb. A light cream-colored coat has velvet collar, cuffs, and lapels, full ruffled back, and fancy lining. Capes made entirely of Persian lamb are on exhibition. Mention should be made also of a beautiful full circular opera cloak, with an upper cape of Thibet fur and flaring collar. An attractive novelty is found in a seal cape with a red fox collar.

The linen department contains a superb assortment of tablecloths, centre pieces, napkins, and other articles made from linen, both plain and elaborately embroidered. The rug and upholstery departments contain the finest goods manufactured.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A Passing Glance at the Hamlet of Mr. Walker Whiteside.

THE BAVARIAN PEASANT PLAYERS

Recurrence of the Clumsy "Crucifix Carver," This Time in the Big Opera House—No Important Changes of Bill.

Mr. Walker Whiteside's portrayal of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, is not exactly new to this city, but in this overambitious gentleman's short engagement at the Union Square Theatre some years ago, he scarcely obtained footing as a metropolitan actor. And it cannot be said, in spite of the large audience he drew at the Herald Square Theatre last night, when he began a second engagement here, and the willingness of that audience to take from a small but vigorous and unintelligent claque cues for applause, that he is likely to be established very soon as a metropolitan actor.

The performance of Shakespeare's tragedy, taken altogether, was hopelessly provincial, and, although the star's artistic height is many cubits greater than that of any actor in his support, yet he sadly lacks personal distinction and the quality called magnetism. His gestures and stations are generally understandable, but they are never elegant. He is not a princely Hamlet, his acting is not moving, his speech is not splendidly illuminative, he does not stir one or charm the senses, and he rarely satisfies the intellect. He often strangely misplaces the emphasis, as, for instance, in that wild speech to the King, after he declares that he feeds on air, like the chameleon, when he exclaims: "You could not feed a capon so," placing all the emphasis on the pronoun, and thus suggesting, for the first time in history, that Hamlet, who has been almost everything else in the minds of flighty commentators, was really a barnyard fowl.

There are some noticeable merits in his performance. His arrangement of the tragedy, unlike that of most recent Hamlets, is logical and consistent. He indulges in few of those "new" readings which make the average Hamlet contemptible. So far as the readings of the text are concerned, the growth of Shakespearan scholarship since Theobald's time has been so great that further emendations are needless. Mr. Whiteside prefers "direst foe" to "dearest foe," and on the platform before the castle, like Mr. Wilson Barrett, he exclaims: "The air bites shrewdly," and then asks, "Is it very cold?" To which Horatio replies, "It is," adding, by way of explanation, "A nipping and an eager air."

Whiteside prefers "mobled Queen," with a short "o," discarding the "innobled Queen" of Booth, which was never justified. He asks Horatio to observe the King, "with the very comment of thy soul," instead of the "my soul" of the First Folio. He permits the ghost to speak in the cellarage, but omits the Prince's gruesome badinage in that episode. He omits also in the previous scene Hamlet's wild words after the ghost has departed. Hamlet then does not call upon his sinews to bear him stiffly up, and set down in his tables, whether they be the tables of his memory or actual memoranda tablets, the fact that a man may smile and be a villain. After the play he omits Hamlet's hysterical utterances, including "So runs the world away," and the "very, very—pajock" doggerel.

His worst fault is monotony of delivery, and this is shown to be intentional, because he can speak with variety of tone. In the first scene, with the King and Queen and in the immortality soliloquy, he recites, almost intones like a priest. Another grievous fault is his persistent repetition of comparatively unimportant phrases, which an audience familiar with the classics, and reverencing them, would resent vigorously. But he is not likely to encounter such audiences.

His very best work last night was in the "O, what a rogue!" This was vigorous, intelligible, sufficiently varied in tone, and free from cheap artifice. In the play scene he adopts the familiar "business" of crawling to the foot of the throne, with his eyes on the King's face. But he arises as the King starts up and descends from the throne, Hamlet rises and siezes his robe, holding him while he yells, "You shall see anon how the murderer gets the love of Gonzago's wife."

Mr. Whiteside is a very slender man, and very active. His face is not handsome. His nose is slightly retroussé, and his mouth and jaw are weak. His features are scarcely mobile. His profile is particularly unattractive. His voice is of a good quality, and sufficiently wide range, but it seems to be all in his head. From his head, too, all his acting is controlled. There seems to be no heart in it. The scene with Ophelia is very flat. "Is the King?" after the killing of Polonius—has never before seemed so tame. Much of the Queen's closet scene is accompanied by instrumental music, and Hamlet's intrusion into the King's closet is omitted altogether.

PEASANT PLAY AND PLAYERS.

"Der Herrgottsschnitzer von Ammergau" at the Metropolitan.

A curious and in some respects interesting dramatic experiment was tried at the Metropolitan Opera House, last evening, in the presence of an amazingly large number of people who had gathered there to see the first performance of a company of actors, every member of which is a Bavarian peasant and therefore well qualified, at least so far as practical experience goes, to take part in a play which consists of little else than a series of scenes taken directly from village life in the Black Forest. The great theatre was as nearly filled as it has ever been except on a few nights that rank as notable in the operatic history of this town. Perhaps five out of six seats in the orchestra had an occupant, all the boxes were well filled, and the galleries, even the loftiest of them, each held several hundred attentive listeners. Not all of these auditors, however, remained until the end of the performance., and from this fact it might be safe to prophesy that few such multitudes will assemble during the remainder of the engagement.

"Der Herrgottschnitzer von Ammergau"—a title which "The Crucifix Carver of Ammergau" hardly translates—has been seen in New-York many times before. In 1890 a troupe of comedians from the Royal Theatre of Munich presented the piece at what was then Amberg's Theatre, and since then Mr. Confied's company has given several excellent performances of it. Except as an almost photographic reproduction of peasant costumes, customs, and conversation, it is quite without dramatic value. The story is of the simplest kind, being merely a linking together of long conversations by a few episodes in a distinctly commonplace courtship. The hero is a wood carver who loves the adopted daughter of an innkeeper. A rich young farmer is his rival, and he, for a while, by spreading a slanderous story about the pair, succeeds in breaking off their engagement. A reconciliation is easily effected, and at the end of the fifth act a wedding is the obvious conclusion at which events are rapidly tending. Except for its almost complete lack of sensational crimes and race animosity, the play would recall the conventional Irish melodrama, so far as its action and emotions go. As everybody knows, the conventional Irish melodrama is poor stuff. Its Bavarian counterpart is rather weaker, if anything, but, of course, has the merit of introducing types and scenes which have not been worn utterly threadbare.

The most noticeable feature of "Der Herrgottschnitzer," perhaps, is the remarkable dialect which is spoken by every character in it. No English auditor, even if his knowledge of ordinary German is fairly good, need expect to understand a single word of the play, and even native-born Teutons, unless they happen to come from Bavaria, will find much difficulty in following the lines. Some of those present last night confessed their inability to get much more than the general sense of what they heard.

As for the acting of these peasants, it will be necessary to wait until they have appeared in plays presenting greater opportunities than this one does, before pronouncing a really decisive opinion on them. Judging by this single performance, one would be more apt to describe them as very ordinary professionals than as even slightly remarkable amateurs. Their self-possession is perfect, their knowledge of stage devices for expression and suggestion is evidently large, and their power to either move or amuse is small. They worked with energy, precision, and intelligence, but, except for some grotesque dancing, the applause excited was of the mildest description. People who sat near enough to the stage to hear what was said, found excuse for occasional laughter at the antics of a clownish goatherd and the chatter of the minor characters. The remoter portion of the audience contented itself with admiring the handsome scenery and trying to make the dancers repeat their peculiar combination of slow waltz with handsprings and hand-clappings.

It is difficult to select any of the actors for especial comment. Most prominent of them was Anna Denng, who played the part of the crucifix-carver's sweetheart. She is a curiously thin young woman—except as to her ankles—and wore costumes which, if they are as correct as they are ugly, should be preserved in a museum, and nowhere else. If Fraulein Denng felt any emotions during the evening she carefully concealed them, and used the same tone for the quarrel with her lover, for recalling him to her yearning heart, and for the discovery of her long-lost father.

Mathias Galling, the nominal hero, had nothing to do, and refrained from inventing anything on his own account, from which one may infer that he is a good actor. Willi Dirnberger played the conventional innkeeper conventionally, and Xaver Terofal, in a part that Adolf Link would make pathetic—if memory serves he has already proved this assertion—only succeeded in avoiding the ridiculous.

Several of the scenes have much interest for the student of folk-lore and ancient customs. One that shows the queer doings at a rustic wedding is of especial value, and, as already intimated, the dances are adroit revelations of peasant behavior, of its mingled uncouthness and geniality, and its heavy reaching after amusements so rare as to be unfamiliar.

Anton Hoeflmeier	Willi Dirnberger
Lori	Anna Denng
Fritz Baumiller	Gusti Wild
D'Lohner Traudl	Therese Dirnberger
Pauli	Mathias Galling
Simon Schmid	Sigmund Wagner
Muckl	Josef Meth
Der Alt'pechlerlehni	Xaver Terofal
Duldsam	Xaver Vollkomm
Da Schneiderjackl	Josef Hoelzl
Da Kramerlenz	Hans Mailer
Da Hochzeitschlader	Georg Waldschuetz
D'Schmid-Marg'rethl	Marie Glas
Nandl	Anna Terofal
Stasi	Therese Oeferle
Model	Amalie Riedlechner
Franzl	Babette Proetner
Loisl	Michael Denng
Resl	Lina Gaigl
Die Hochzeiterin	Anna Zwerger
Der Hochzeiter	Paul Schell
Kaspar	Michael Schmidkonz

"In Sight of St. Paul's."

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Sutton Vane's new play, "In Sight of St. Paul's," had its first production at the Bowdoin Square Theatre to-night. The play was written especially for this house, and has been in rehearsal for several weeks, so that the performance was remarkably smooth, and probably as good as it will be a month hence. The piece bears all the earmarks of its author. It is in eight scenes, every one of which shows some view of the great London cathedral. The scenes are: The roof garden at Mr. Chichester's house, at Highgate, with a distant view of London; Tom Chichester's lodgings, in Blackfriars; the Aspasia Club, on the Thames Embankment; library of the Panther's villa, exterior of the villa, the den, the garden of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the golden gallery of St. Paul's, with a panoramic view of London; in the interior of St. Paul's, and under the great dome. The scenery is some of the finest ever displayed in Boston, and was greeted with much applause.

The company engaged to produce the play is a strong one, including John T. Sullivan, Boyd Putnam, Kendal Weston, Alexander Kearney, Emily Rigl, Syd

CAMBRIDGE BOYS HERE

They Leave Yale Field and Come to Berkeley Oval.

YALE ATHLETES EXPECT TO BEAT THEM

The Cantabs Made Friends in New-Haven by Their Gentlemanly Behavior — Make-up of the Two Teams.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—The Cambridge athletes, who have been in this city at practice on the Yale field since Sept. 6, and who are to meet the Yale athletic track team in New-York on Oct. 5, bade good-bye to New-Haven and the Yale men this afternoon, and left for New-York City, where they will continue their practice at Berkeley Oval until the day of the meet.

The British athletes have been well received in this city, and have left a very good impression. They have been great social favorites, and have attended several receptions during their stay here. The last one of consequence was that given by Judge William K. Townsend of the United States District Court, a well-known Yale man, and for many years a professor in the Yale Law School. New-Haveners in general have shown the Englishmen every courtesy possible. The Cambridge athletes are a well-bred lot of men. There was none of the cockney or snob about them, and their appearance at all public places has been so uncommonly unassuming, as compared with American collegians, that they have made a host of friends.

The Britishers have been at work on the Yale field pretty much every day since they reached this city. They seldom ride to the field, which is about a couple of miles from their hotel, and they never return from the field in a carriage or in the electric cars, although the latter pass their hotel and run as far out as the field. They are great walkers, and appear to thoroughly enjoy the tramp back and forth from the practice ground. They make no demonstration on their tours to and from the field, and to the uninformed would never be suspected, from their modest and easy-going gait through West Chapel Street, the thoroughfare leading out to the Yale field, as the athletic representatives of Cambridge University, who have come to this country to try conclusions with the muscular athletes of Yale University.

Directly in front of that portion of the track on which the Englishmen have been practicing, is a small stand, where, every afternoon for the last few weeks, several hundred spectators have assembled to watch the Englishmen at their athletic feats. Since the opening of Yale University for the present term, and for that matter for a week or so before the college was opened, the students have gathered at the field in great numbers to watch the foreigners.

Just before leaving New-Haven Capt. Horan of the Cambridge team said to a reporter that he regretted the necessity which obliged him and his men to leave New-Haven before the day of the games. He continued:

"I wish you would state emphatically for me that our departure is in no wise caused by dissatisfaction with our quarters or our treatment here. We have had a nice time and like the place and the Yale Field, and are very sorry to go. It is only for the sake of giving the men a few days of quiet and getting them near the Manhattan Field that we think it best to go as soon as possible."

Capt. Horan said that several members of his team had not been feeling quite well for a few days and attributed their indisposition to the sudden changes in the weather, to which they are not accustomed, but he hoped they would be in good condition before the games.

Fitz Herbert, who runs in the quarter-mile and 300-yard dash, is one of those who has been under the weather for a few days past, but he is now improving. Wilding and Jennings have also been slightly out of condition. The former runs in the 100-yard dash, and the latter is one of the high jumpers. Gomer-Williams, who is entered for the 100-yard dash, has been ailing somewhat ever since his arrival in this country, but he is getting used to the climate now, and is likely to be in good trim before Oct. 5.

The Yale athletic critics, who have been devoting a good deal of time to a study of the practice of the visiting athletes, and making comparisons on which to figure out approximately the probable result of the Cambridge-Yale games, and who are aware of the effect of the change in climate on the Englishmen, believe that the Cambridge team is not only in poor physical condition, but is also in weak athletic form. It is stated that at least half of the number have been sick since their arrival in America, and that three have been unable to do any work whatever. These critics figure out that the visiting team cannot possibly win more than three events in the coming games.

There are three "stars" on the team—Capt. Horan, Luyens, and Fitz Herbert. The latter has been so ill that he cannot go his distance in anywhere near the form that marks his work when he is in prime condition. However, since the cool weather has set in, his work shows so much improvement that his friends and his fellow-athletes believe Fitz Herbert will be in excellent shape on the day of the contests. Fitz Herbert is one of the youngest men on the team, and the last one to give the impression that he is a great runner. He defeated Bredin of England, one of the crack athletes of the other side. He is tall, and appears to work very hard when he runs.

A prominent Yale athlete who is deeply interested in the outcome of the meeting between the two teams, said to-day that the Yale team, while not officially announced, would be made up substantially as follows, two representatives from each university being allowed to compete in each event:

One-Hundred-Yard Dash—Burnett and Richards.
Three-Hundred-Yard Dash—Richards and Byers.
Quarter Mile—Sanford and Richards.
Half Mile—Wade and Crane.
One Mile—Wadhams and Morgan.
Broad Jump—Sheldon and Mitchell.
High Jump—Sheldon and Thompson.
Putting Shot—Brown and Hickok.
Throwing Hammer—Cross and Hickok.
Hurdles—Cady and Hatch.

Richards is in fine trim, and it will be noticed that he hopes to run in three events.

The make-up of the English team will be as follows:

One-Hundred-Yard Dash—Williams and Wilding.
Three-hundred-Yard Dash—Lewin and Fitz Herbert.
Half Mile—Horan and Lutyens.
Mile—Lutyens and Davenport.
Broad Jump—Mendelson and Hemingway.
High Jump—Johnston and Jennings.
Putting Shot—Watson and Johnston.
Throwing Hammer—Jennings and Johnston.
Hurdles—Pilkinton and Fletcher.

The 300-yard dash and the turf hurdles are not usually included in American games, and the American hurdle race is new to the Englishmen, so that there is a division of difficulties, according to the Yale view of the situation.

Richards is proving very fast in the 300-yard dash, and is expected by Yale men to win it. Lewin and Fitz Herbert cover that distance in 0:31⅘. If Williams were in first-class condition he would give Richards a close rub in the 100-yard dash, think the Yale admirers. Both men can make it in 0:10 when they are at their best. Wilding can do better than 0:10 2-5, and Burnett, who is somewhat variable, should do as well as that.

Fitz Herbert is looked on as a sure winner in the quarter mile, providing he is in good form. He runs the quarter in 0:49 3-5. Richards has done 0:51, which is equal to Lewin's record.

Crane will probably not be in it with Capt. Horan of Cambridge. The former runs the half-mile in 1:55 1-5, the latter in 2:01.

Lutyens is an English athletic star. He does the mile in 4:10 4-5, while Morgan is about 4:30, good enough for second place, probably, as Davenport, the other Cambridge man, only claims 4:35.

Capt. Sheldon, with 23 feet 5 inches, will take the running broad jump, or "long jump," as the English term it. Mendelson's best is 22 feet 11 inches. Mitchell of Yale jumps 21 feet 7 inches.

Johnston and Jennings of Cambridge claim 5 feet 8 inches and 5 feet 7 inches, respectively, in the high jump, but can probably do better. Thompson of Yale has done 5 feet 10¾ inches, and Capt. Sheldon can be relied upon for 5 feet 8 inches.

There is no doubt in the minds of Yale men about the shot-putting and the hammer-throwing, with Hickock, Cross, and Brown in the field, but the hurdles are full of uncertainty, and the falls that are always liable to occur in those events make an accurate prediction very difficult.

On being asked if the decision allowing Sanford, '96 Law School, to compete in the coming games was agreeable to him, Capt. Horan said:

"Yes. Capt. Sheldon asked if we had any objections to his taking part. He told me that Sanford's failure to compete in the last games with Harvard had nothing to do with the intercollegiate rules, and I said to him that if Yale men thought it right for him to run in these games we would not object."

Trainer Mike Murphy of the Yale team said to-day, relative to the games: "Yale should win easily. The men are in great trim, and all who took part in the New-York Athletic Club games showed that they were at their greatest. Yale should win seven or eight events."

Capt. Horan is of the opinion that Yale will be a winner without much doubt.

According to the programme now arranged, the Cambridge team will attend the reception given to them and the Yale team by the Harvard Club of New-York after the games. They will go to Boston on the Monday after the games as guests of Harvard's Athletic Association. On Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning they will take a train for Niagara Falls and remain there perhaps two days. They will reach New-York City so as to sail for England on Oct. 12.

The management of the Yale track team has decided to make an important change in its composition. George F. Sanford will not be a member. Sanford was officially announced as a member of the Yale team by Capt. Sheldon. There was a slight question as to whether Sanford was eligible, owing to a "conditi'on" he had in his studies last Spring, and the managers of the Yale team determined not to enter a single man upon whom rested the suspicion of a doubt as to eligibility.

Who will take Sanford's place is not yet decided. Sanford is much affected by the decision of the management, as he has never been in such fine physical form, and felt sure of winning one of the events.

The management has decided to place on sale the remaining tickets for Saturday's games. The application system has proved successful, and the tickets will be distributed as soon as possible. About 1,000 tickets remain unsold.

PRINCETON'S ELEVEN WEAK.

No Good New Men Seem Available for the Line.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—The lamentable weakness of the football eleven in the matter of substitutes for line positions was strongly brought out in to-day's practice. Gayley, the regular centre, was absent from the field and Dudley Riggs could not occupy his position at guard, being laid up with a lame knee. The best Capt. Lea could do in their absence was to substitute Perry Wentz, '99, and Dickey, '97, from the scrub eleven, the former going to guard and the latter to centre. Either man is big enough to make a great rusher, but thus far in their football career they have failed to show anything like great football ability. The practice was accordingly very loose and little team work was shown.

Riggs is not badly injured and will probably be able to go into Princeton's first game on Wednesday with the Elizabeth Athletic Club. Long runs were made yesterday by Capt. Lea, Rosengarten, and Fulton, netting three touchdowns, but for the general play of the team was ragged and showed little united effort. Suter, Smith, and Tucker were given opportunities at quarter. The last named showed some improvement. Suter fumbled badly, as usual. Smith is thought to be a promising man for the place, because of his long experience on the gridiron, but, being new to this particular position, his work to-day was crude and showed want of practice. It is felt that general bracing up of the team is needed, and Capt. Lea hopes to see this come with cooler weather.

Football at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Engineer and Army Service football teams have begun active practice. The latter has the strongest men, who in past years have defeated all opponents. Thomas Deagen is Captain. The Engineers' team has not yet been selected. The candidates are pushing each other hard, and it is difficult to decide who is fittest. The aspirants for half back are Vilek, Campbell, Quinn, Lavelle, and Constable; for quarter back, Robins, Wickline, and Carrows; full back, Gordon and McMahon; centre, Mury and Neville; guards, Potter, Brace, Hood, and Sullivan; tackles, Magee, Fowler, Moran, and Cadmus; ends, Murray, Gillis, Dwyer, and Wheeler. The men practice daily on the flats, and Lieut. Morrow, who formerly coached the Willet's Point team, is always on hand to give pointers.

FOR THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Drawings for the Sixteen Matches at Newport To-day.

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 30.—Henry O. Tallmadge, Secretary of the Golf Association, arrived today, and, assisted by Winthrop Rutherford and H. Mortimer Brooks, of the Green Committee of the Newport Golf Club, they drew the pairings for the amateur tournament to be begun to-morrow. A score or more of golfers also came in to-day, and all are here to-night.

This afternoon nearly all who had entered were practicing on the Newport links, getting their distances, and becoming familiar generally with the character of the turf and the location of the obstructions. The committee has had new tee grounds laid out, which are as smooth as a billiard table, and are to be used to-morrow for the first time. There being thirty-two entries, there are sixteen matches for the first round. The drawings were as follows:

Glen Hoy, Tuxedo Golf Club vs. Gerard Bement, Essex Country Club; Charles B. McDonald, Chicago Golf Club vs. Lawrence B. Curtis, Country Club of Boston; B. Spaulding De Garmendia St. Andrew's Club, vs. Winthrop Rutherford, Newport Golf Club; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Country Club of Boston, vs. L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrew's Club; Dr. Charles Claxton, Philadelphia Country Club, vs. James L. Breese, Tuxedo Golf Club; W. H. H. Sands, St. Andrew's Club, vs. H. G. Trevor, Shinnecock Hills Club; John Moorehead, Jr., Essex County Club, vs. Alfred Seaton, Jr., Tuxedo Golf Club; Charles S. Hanbury, Essex County Club, vs. Stephen H. Bennett, Country Club of Boston; Victor Sorchan, Newport Golf Club, vs. M. J. Henry, St. Andrew's Club; G. T. Rice, Country Club of Boston, vs. Charles E. Sands, St. Andrew's Club; James Park, Jr., St. Andrew's Club, vs. William Kent, Tuxedo Golf Club; the Rev. William S. Rainsford, St. Andrew's Club, vs. Richard Peters, Newport Golf Club; Robert J. Clark, Country Club of Boston, vs. Oliver W. Bird, Meadowbrook Hunt Club; Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood Club, vs. F. J. Amory, Country Club of Boston; Arthur L. Livermore, St. Andrew's Club, vs. Louis Biddle, Philadelphia Country Club; Archibald Rogers, St. Andrew's Club, vs. Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo Golf Club.

Play will begin at 10 A. M. and continue as long as there is light enough. The play for the amateurs will be thirty holes up, two rounds of the links, or 18 holes in all. Nearly all the professionals are here. A big bet was made to-day that Dunn would beat Davis in the open contests.

Secretary Tallmadge has received two additional entries for the open championship tournament. They are L. B. Stoddart of the St. Andrew's Club and W. A. Smith, amateur champion of Canada. Both are amateurs, and there are now four amateurs entered against the professionals. The presence of Mr. Smith at the tournament will be a particularly interesting feature, as he is a gold medalist in Scotland.

ORANGE'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Most of Last Year's Players Will Be on the Eleven—Games Arranged.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 30.—From present indications it looks as if the Orange Athletic Club football team would go into the field this Fall with practically the same eleven that played last year and wrested the championship pennant from the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Of course there are plenty of new candidates, some twenty of them in all, but none of them are likely to displace any of the old players for positions on the championship team.

The report that Trenchard would be on the Orange team this years was erroneous, and the only change from the personnel of last season's team will be the full back, and Marshall, who played the position with distinction some years ago, but who has of late been playing in the line, may be assigned to the place, or it may go to Schnell, formerly of the Columbia Athletic Club of Washington. L. U. Mohor will again support the centre of the line.

Oliver and "Pop" Buell, the veteran player who never went to college, will be the guards, and they are hard to beat. Marshall and Sutphen will be the tackles probably, unless the former heroic player is put behind the line, in which event Harry Wells, the Captain of last year's Columbia College team, may take his place. Collamore and Griswold or Kyle are likely to be the ends and "Johnny" De Hart has been again secured to play his ideal game as quarter back. Cumming, who is a perfect Napoleon in the game, and Fielder, who is a hard and clever runner, will again be the half backs, but "Billy" Hopkins of Brown University may make a try for one of these places. Oliver has been made Captain of the team, and Frederick R. M. Knowles has been elected manager. The men are already training hard in the gymnasium and on the training table, and will go into the field at the Orange Oval this week, when Corbin and Wallis of Yale will take them in hand and coach them. The candidates will practice three nights a week by electric light on the field.

The season opens next Saturday at the oval with the Lafayette College team, and other games scheduled thus far are as follows: Oct. 19, Yale University; Oct. 26, Princeton University; Nov. 2, Lehigh University; Nov. 5, Chicago Athletic Association; Nov. 16, Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the championship game to be played at Eastern Park or the Polo Grounds.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS DEFEATED.

Gentlemen of Philadelphia Win by an Innings and 39 Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Although the weather for the last day of the international cricket match between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities eleven and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia was bitterly cold, a large and fashionable crowd was again in attendance to witness the concluding play. Several coaching parties were on hand, but they were well supplied with big coats, wraps, and rugs, while all those who left their overcoats at home bitterly regretted it before the afternoon was over.

It was expected that the Philadelphians would have to bat again in order to make the runs necessary for a victory, but the Englishmen failed completely at the bat, and the final result was a victory for Philadelphia by an innings and 39 runs. This was brought about chiefly through the effective bowling of J. B. King, who had another splendid record of 6 wickets for 61 runs, making his record for the match 11 for 108.

With the exception of N.F. Druce and W. McG. Hemmingway, none of the Englishment played in anything like their best form. The former, however, gave a fine exhibition of steady play, while Hemingway's big cuts went off his bat like a streak, and he showed the off stroke to perfection in his innings of 31.

Play was resumed by the overnight "not outs," V. T. Hill and N. F. Druce, at 11:15, and the second ball sent down by King to Hill brought up the half century. Clark had charge of the attack at the other end, and he opened to Hill, who drove the first ball to the off for 4 and made two 2's off the same over. Slow play for fifteen minutes then resulted until, with the total at 61, Hill was bowled by King for 29.

F. A. Phillips followed, and Druce soon got into double figures, while the new-comer made a fine leg stroke off King for 4, and 70 went up. Runs then came slowly, and at 91 the first change in the bowling took place. H. P. Baily relieved King, and his second ball was sent to the boundary by Druce. In the next over, however, he was responsible for Phillips's wicket, a catch by A. M. Wood at short slip disposing of the Oxonian.

C. E. M. Wilson was next, and at his appearance King went on at Clark's end. Druce hit his first ball to the off boundary, and the first century went up. The stand was not to be a long one, however, for, with the total at 111, Wilson yielded to Wood at short slip, and 5 wickets were put down for 111.

W. McG. Hemmingway then assumed the defense and a good stand was looked for. The total was quickly advanced to 120, both men playing freely, but at 124 a bumper from King was responsible for Druce's wicket. He had played a good steady innings of 46, and had very hard luck in getting out.

H. A. Arkwright followed, and Hemmingway immediately started in to score fast. He made 14 while Arkwright was making 6, and when the last-named was clean bowled by King, there were 7 wickets down for 144. C. D. Robinson then partnered Hemmingway until the interval for luncheon had arrived, at which time the score stood 163, with Hemmingway 29 and Robinson 7.

After the intermission, Robinson was quickly disposed of, with an addition of only 8 runs to the total, a catch to Noble at point off the bowling of King proving fatal to him. The next bal lfrom Clark disposed of Hemmingway, who was well taken at short slip by Lowe ever-vigilant Wood. The little broad jumper had played a fine free innings of 31, which was characterized by some grand cutting and off play.

Still needing 40 runs to stave off the single innings defeat, W. W. Lowe and J. C. Hartley became associated for the last wicket. The end was soon at hand, however, for an addition of 1 run was all the partnership could produce before Hartley submitted to a "yorker" from King, and the innings was over for 167. The Philadelphians thus won the game by 39 runs and an innings to spare, which demonstrated very clearly their superiority to the English visitors.

The following is the score:

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
F. Mitchell, b. Clark.	18	b. King	5
V. T. Hill, b. Druce.	36	b. King	29
F. W. Milligan, c. Ward, b. King	43	b. Clark	11
N. F. Druce, c. Coates, b. King	26	c. and b. King	46
F. A. Phillipps, c. King, b. Patterson.	4	c. Wood, b. Baily	13
C. E. M. Wilson, b. King	3	c. Wood, b. Baily	4
W. McG. Hemmingway, b. Clark	23	c. Wood, b. Clark	31
H. A. Arkwright, c. Brockie, b. King	6	b. King	6
C. D. Robinson, c. Coates, b. King	10	c. Noble, b. King	8
W. W. Lowe, c. Baily, b. Clark	3	not out	0
J. C. Hartley, not out	0	b. King	1
Byes	15	Byes	10
Leg byes	1	Leg byes	1
		Wides	2
Total	198	Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Patterson	150	3	87	1
King	115	5	47	5
Clark	58	2	25	3
Baily	25	1	21	0
Cregar	15	1	2	1

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
King	130	4	61	6
Clark	100	4	62	2
Baily	45	1	31	2

Wides—Clark, 2.

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

G. S. Patterson, b. Hartley	74
F. H. Bohlen, run out	115
A. M. Wood, st. Mitchell, b. Hartley	5
W. W. Noble, st. Mitchell, b. Hartley	57
C. Coates, c. Hemmingway, b. Lowe	22
F. W. Ralston, b. Arkwright	14
E. M. Cregar, b. Wilson	35
J. B. King, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	16
W. Brockie, c. Hartley, b. Wilson	1
E. W. Clark, not out	12
H. P. Bally, b. Hartley	9
Byes	28
Leg byes	7
Wides	8
No balls	1
Total	404

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lowe	110	2	97	1
Hartley	188	6	115	4
Milligan	145	13	58	0
Arkwright	45	0	37	1
Mitchell	5	0	4	0
Wilson	95	6	45	3
Hill	20	1	9	0

Wides—Lowe, 1; Milligan, 3; Mitchell, 4. No ball—Wilson, 1.

Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.—First Innings—Cambridge—46, 66, 130, 141, 141, 145, 174, 195, 198, 198. Gentlemen of Philadelphia—200, 218, 219, 252, 288, 336, 372, 375, 384, 404. Second Innings—Cambridge—6, 27, 61, 99, 111, 124, 144, 166, 166, 167.

One More "Opening."

Another "opening" in the career of the New Manhattan Athletic Club occurred last evening in the spacious house at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Everything about the place was as bright as a new dollar, and a thousand clubmen congregated to celebrate the occasion. More people than could comfortably crowd into the club's dancing floors were present when President Cornelius Van Cott welcomed the members and their friends to their clubhouse under the new management of C. Henry Genslinger. Mr. Van Cott spoke briefly before introducing Mayor Strong. The latter had a few pleasant words to say, and closed with a joke which those in the rear seats could not catch. Chauncey M. Depew, who had been announced as one of the speakers, was not present, but sent a letter of regret.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—H. K. Roe of Patchogue, N. Y.; E. Harper of Portland, Oregon, and William McAllister of Portland, Oregon, have been reinstated as amateurs by the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union. The applications of C. K. Humphrey, Salem, Conn.; Irving Johnson, Ithaca, N. Y.; P. H. Kelly, West Warren, Mass.; A. L. Klotfenstein, Bowling Green, Ohio, and James H. Mason, Pittsburg, Penn., were refused. T. J. Vogelius of this city competed in unregistered games after his application had been approved, and the board refused his application.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club will hold a fair in the clubhouse this Winter, the opening day to be Dec. 10. At a meeting of the club the following committee was appointed to manage the fair in conjunction with the Executive Committee: T. A. Laurie, J. D. Boyd, H. Meigs, Jr., E. O. Schuyler, H. M. Popham, J. H. Ward, E. C. Webb, W. F. Lewis, Col. C. W. Fuller, and T. J. Parker.

—The third number of The Spalding Home Library treats of two very ancient and withal modern games, which enjoy more popularity in Europe than in this country, but are none the less particularly well adapted to the American people. These are dominoes and dice. Several of the games with each are explained and exemplified.

—The testimonial games tendered to Michael Kennedy, trainer of the Pastime Athletic Club, will be held on the club grounds, Sixty-sixth Street and East River, next Saturday afternoon. M. F. Sweeney, J. S. Mitchell, T. P. Conneff, A. J. Walsh, Charles Kilpatrick, and others will take part.

—An alliance has been formed between the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union similar to the alliance existing between the American Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen.

—President W. B. Curtis of the Amateur Athletic Union has submitted to a vote of the Board of Governors the proposition to hold the annual meeting of the board and of the union at the Astor House on Monday, Nov. 18.

—President James E. Sullivan has called a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held at the Astor House on Oct. 21 at 7 P. M.

—The Park Board yesterday granted the Hudson Boat Company permission to build a boathouse at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and North River.

—Frank Donahue of Waterbury, Conn., has signed a contract to pitch for the St. Louis National League ball team.

A RIDE TO SAN FRANCISCO

The Long Journey to be Undertaken by Two Chicago Cyclists.

LONGEST RECORD RIDE OF THE YEAR

The Wheelmen Will Start from the City Hall This Morning—The Searles Route to Chicago to be Followed.

Two Chicago wheelmen will start from the City Hall to-day on the longest record ride of the year. San Francisco is their destination, and, if they win, their time must be better than forty-eight days and eighteen hours.

B. D. Blakeslee of the Chicago Cycling Club, and N. A. Winquist, a strong road rider, are the young men who will figure in the trial. They are both well known in Chicago cycling circles, and upon their arrival in that city will be tendered a reception. This is by far the longest journey ever undertaken by either a-wheel, but both are confident of accomplishing their purpose. They decided yesterday to leave at 5 A. M., and Dixie Hines agreed to start them.

On their trans-continental ride, the hardy cyclists will use wheels weighing twenty-three pounds, and will carry as little baggage as possible. Aside from necessary clothing, this will comprise a repair outfit and a haversack. The greater part of the riding will be done by daylight, but when conditions favor the tourists will push on by night, but at no time do they expect to remain on the road from sundown to sunup.

The route to be followed, as far as Chicago, will be over the same course as that taken by Robert Searles, in his last record ride from that city to the metropolis. Leaving Chicago, they will stick to the Santa Fé route, and proceed direct to Los Angeles, from which point the remainder of the journey to the Golden Gate will be taken up the coast. Blakeslee and his companion are enthusiastic over their undertaking. They do not expect to experience any hardships, and count upon completing the trip in about forty-five days.

CENTURY RUN TO TRENTON.

Asbury Park Wheelmen to Make the Run To-day.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen's second century run to Trenton and return is scheduled for to-morrow. Over 100 wheelmen from this place will participate, together with delegations from Red Bank, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Manasquan, and Freehold.

The "bikers" will leave the clubhouse of the Asbury Park Wheelmen at 5 A. M., and proceed to the capital city via Eatontown, Freehold, Hightstown, and Hamilton Square. The first half of the run will be finished on the track at the Inter-State Fair, where the Mercer County Wheelmen will meet the centurians and escort them around the track.

The Asbury Park boys will have nearly three hours at the fair, starting on the return trip at 2:30 P. M. They are scheduled to finish the run at 8:30 P. M., but the time limit will not expire until midnight.

The pacemakers to and from Trenton will be George Rainer, Harry B. Martin, Walter Clayton, Capt. Al. D. McCabe, Charles H. Matthews, Elvin C. Burtis, Horace Allen, Dr. Wert, and Joseph Lane Cliver. Four ladies will make the run.

The South Brooklyn's Century.

Capt. R. L. Smith and the members of the committee in charge of the century run of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen scheduled for next Sunday have gone over the course and completed the final arrangements. The start will be made at 7 A. M. from Tatum's Hotel, in Jamaica. The route to Patchogue is one of the finest century courses to be found in America. Dinner will be served at Patchogue at 11:45, and the party will arrive at Jamaica at about 6:10 P. M. A very large number of applicants to ride in the "ladies' division" have been entered. Mrs. R. L. Stillson and Mrs. E. M. Myers will have charge. The ladies with their escorts will start at 7:05 A. M. Entry blanks can be obtained in this city of A. H. Raymond, 338 Broadway.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The latest official announcement of the standing in the mileage contest of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is as follows: Allart, 5,695½ miles; Richt, 3,841; W. R. Scrimgeour, 3,183; Buch, 2,978; Borland, 2,519; Crandall, 2,185; Sailer, 1,841; Denning, 1,838; Green, 1,780; E. Melvin, 1,779; Ferguson, 1,767; Stebbins, 1,689; Ward, 1,610; "Joe" Hobby, 1,481; Sandhusen, 1,396; Michael Furst, 1,392; A. C. Scrimgeour, 1,384; W. E. Edgerly, 1,357; W. E. Fuller, 1,330; H. Melvin, 1,172; Tongue, 1,113; G. H. Gardner, 1,065; Rogers, Jr., 1,000; Clark, 1,000; H. W. Norton, 937; George B. Cook, 922; Corby, 842; Balmano, 794; Van Doren, 775; Beach, 573; Robb, 560, and R. Percy Crandall, 493.

—One of the many good things the bicycle has done for Chicago humanity, says an exchange, is to greatly reduce the number of those who take hypodermic injections of morphine. A preacher not so very long ago said that there were 50,000 persons in the city who sought relief from the aches and pains of neuralgia, dyspepsia, insomnia, and so on, by the use of this narcotic. A ten or twenty mile ride in a day goes a long way toward curing sleeplessness, and has a like beneficial effect on dyspepsia and other troubles which result from too much mental and too little physical exercise, combined with injudicious diet.

—The rumor so extensively published last week to the effect that Titus, Cabanne, and Murphy had been suspended for one year for alleged "crookedness" in a race at St. Louis has been denied by Chairman Sexton of the Racing Board.

—Arthur K. Peck, the popular cycling critic of Boston, was in town yesterday. A ride down the Coney Island cycle path convinced him that the claim that it is the finest thing of its kind in the world is fully justified.

—A. Garlish won the annual ten-mile handicap of the Prospect Wheelmen, decided on the Merrick Road on Saturday. He was a five-minute man. F. B. Egelhoff captured the time prize in 26:41.

—The ladies' auxiliary of the Liberty Wheelmen's fair will be organized on Thursday evening, at Leffert's Hall, in Brooklyn. The affair will close with dancing.

—The Pequod Wheelmen will visit the Bushwicks to-night, and formally present the clock won in the Pequod's century run.

—Next Tuesday evening the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will have an important meeting at the clubhouse, 80 Hanson Place.

—According to the new rules of the League, the season for trials against time opens to-day.

—On Thursday evening there will be a bloomer ball at Avoca Villa, at Bath Beach.

MISS HELLWIG VICTORIOUS.

She Defeated Miss Moore in the Staten Island Tourney.

Miss Hellwig was the general favorite at yesterday's big tennis match at Staten Island, because of her victory over Miss Atkinson, the champion, in the semi-final round. The ex-champion fulfilled expectations, too, for she won first prize in the tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club yesterday afternoon by beating Miss Moore in the finals, after a prolonged five-set struggle. Miss Moore did not play as well as she has in some of her matches, while Miss Hellwig was in her best form. The latter volleyed beautifully, and placed the balls with excellent judgment. Miss Moore was "not in it" until the middle of the second set, when she pulled up from 3—0 to 5 all, but finally lost the game by 12—10. She took the third and fourth sets, however, but fell off badly in the fifth, and was beaten from the start.

Miss Hellwig and Miss Moore will meet again this afternoon in the finals of both the other events. That in mixed doubles was started yesterday, but darkness forced a postponement after but one set had been played. The scores:

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Helena R. Hellwig beat Miss Bessie E. Moore, 6—1, 12—10, 3—6, 6—7, 6—2.

Ladies' Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Juliette P. Atkinson and Miss Bessie E. Moore beat Miss Adelaide Robinson and Miss Anna Boyd, 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Bessie E. Moore and J. P. Paret beat Miss Adelaide Robinson and Gordon Willis, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—Miss Helena R. Hellwig and Robert Colwell, Jr., against Miss Bessie Moore and J. P. Paret, 6—4, (unfinished.)

West Side Tennis Games.

Four more matches were decided yesterday in the West Side Tennis Club's Fall tourney at the courts at West Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. Johnes, the "sleeper" in the handicap singles, beat his man with considerable ease. A long-drawn-out contest in the handicap doubles might have resulted in the defeat of Fischer and Bostwick, the virtual scratch team, by the limit men, Post and Welling, but the game was called in the second set on account of darkness. The match will be finished this morning. The finish in the club championship singles will be played in the afternoon. The scores:

Men's Singles, Handicap—Preliminary Round.—George A. Fischer, (thirty,) beat A. Janes (scratch,) 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

First Round.—H. P. Johns, (fifteen,) beat P. V. Richards, (half-fifteen,) 6—1, 6—2; Fisk, (fifteen,) beat Van Note, (fifteen,) 2—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles, Scratch—Semi-Final Round.—O. M. Bostwick and E. P. Fischer beat A. Janes and C. W. Cordier, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Doubles, Handicap—Preliminary Round—R. W. G. Welling and A. O. Post, (thirty,) against O. M. Bostwick and E. P. Fischer, (owe forty,) 6—4, 7—7, (unfinished.)

CORBETT MAKES MORE MONEY.

A Big Crowd to See the Champion Prizefighter.

The money-making pubilist James J. Corbett, who never loses a trick when there is money in sight, made his expenses to Texas and a snug roll besides out of the two entertainments he gave yesterday at Madison Square Garden prior to his departure for Texas this morning. The afternoon was devoted entirely to an exhibition of his method of training, and he certainly did enough work to tire at least a dozen men, but he finished as strong and vigorous as he began, although he had put in nearly three hours of the hardest kind of work, during which he tired out some half dozen men.

The evening show was of an entirely different character, as it consisted entirely of boxing, with James J. Corbett and Steve O'Donnell as the stars of the evening. They did not put in an appearance until near the close of the evening's entertainment. There were some 4,000 persons present, and they were treated to a good night's "sport." Every pair of boxers that went upon the stage seemed to be trying to make a reputation for themselves as "sluggers." The bout between "Jack" Downey and "Tommy" Butler was the most disgraceful exhibition of fierce slugging of the evening, and there were cries of "Take them off!" from all parts of the house.

Steve" O'Donnell of Australia and "Jim" Dwyer of Elizabeth appeared in the thirteenth bout of the evening, and when Dwyer made O'Donnell's nose bleed it was regarded as a bad omen, and the Irish element were of but one opinion, and that was that Peter Maher will win.

Corbett came on the stage at 11 o'clock. He made a little speech in which he said he would leave the city in the morning to train for his fight with Robert Fitzsimmons. He said he had the utmost confidence in the ability of the Florida Athletic Club to pull the fight off successfully. As far as he was concerned, he said, he was willing to go any place that the Florida Athletic Club might select.

Corbett was in the pink of condition, and it surprised many to see the fine shape he was in. He made a very favorable impression upon all present.

Corbett sparred three rounds with "Tom" Forrest from Sheepshead Bay, who knew nothing at all about boxing, and was a mere toy in the hands of the champion. Then he sparred three scientific rounds with "Steve" O'Donnell, in which he demonstrated very clearly that he was by far the Australian's superior.

May Fight in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 30.—It was learned here this morning that negotiations have been quietly in progress for several days between the Florida Athletic Club and railroad officials in Mexico, looking to the pulling off of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in that country, across the river from Eagle Pass, or at some point below there on the line of the Mexican International Road, in case it was found impossible to have it at Dallas or in the Indian Territory. It is stated that the Governor of Coahuila, Mexico, guarantees protection to the fighters.

President Stuart writes a friend here that he will positively pull the fight off somewhere on or before Oct. 31, if the principals are alive and ready to meet each other. Fitzsimmons left for Corpus Christi this afternoon. He was asked this morning if he was willing to fight in Mexico. He replied that he had not yet been consulted in the matter, that he is ready to meet Corbett on any spot on earth, but that if the fight does not come off at Dallas he will demand his $2,500 forfeit money.

To Challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—At an informal meeting of members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, held Saturday evening, it was decided, in view of the defeat of the Spruce IV., to challenge for the half-rater cup. For two years an eighteen-foot class has been established here, and its fleet comprises about a dozen boats. Several more boats will be designed by local amateurs.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—L. Cass Ledyard's schooner Montauk will lay up at New-London for the Winter, as will also the steam yachts Narwhal, C. H. Osgood, and Fedalma, F. L. Osgood.

—The schooner yacht Lotus is to be rebuilt at New-London this Winter, when important changes will be made in her.

—Mr. Charles L. Hubbard's steam yacht Kalolah has gone out of commission at New-London.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 30.—

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,
BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad; near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The sur. undings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year. Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 3.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d,
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

School of the Sisters of the Church.
School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate depts.
Address SISTERS IN CHARGE,
Oct. 2. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Barber's
morning classes for girls and young ladies, 12 East 30th St., Woman's Exchange Building, Oct. 2, 1895.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Miss Crocker.
School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,
281 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Lenox Institute.
Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.
Thorough Preparation for Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our pupils entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates from Public Schools can complete their education here. We occupy our own buildings, which have sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications received daily. For circular, address ANDREW ZERBAN, Ph.D.
RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation.
Oct. 9. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
176 West 75th St., N. Y.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers are assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR School,
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

The Cutler School
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Chapin Collegiate School,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY R. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 27TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Wiener Institute,
1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST.
Boarding and Day School for boys.
The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.
Pupils coached by graduate Johns Hopkins University. ARTHUR DEMBITZ, 346 East 50th St.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modeling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,)
Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Lower School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.,
Principal.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
428 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Mr. C. Milner, M. A., Cambridge,
prepares private pupils for Columbia and other colleges; eight years' experience in this country; references, 210 West 34th St.

Lenox Institute.
School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Mount Morris Latin School,
80 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

City---Both Sexes.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,
Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

School of Social Economics.
Now open. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examination, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

New-York College of Music.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,
37 EAST 68TH ST,
Write for catalogue and particulars.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

James Littman, Master of Dancing,
will teach subscription class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 925 5th Av., N. Y.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
Home School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

The Ossining School for Girls,
SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country---Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 16 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Teachers.

A VISITING TEACHER, HAVING HAD ENTIRE charge of the education of children in a prominent city family past seven years, (her references,) desires morning engagement; interests and thoroughly instructs in primary or advanced English branches; piano and physical culture; German, Latin. Address AMERICAN, Box 370 Times, Up Town.

GERMAN LADY TEACHER OF HIGH CULTure, efficient in four modern languages, would be agreeable and interesting companion to appreciative lady, or teach young girls in exchange for home in good family; best references given. Address GERMAN TEACHER, 232 2d Av.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—French, (Paris,) German, (Berlin,) English, (London,) by experienced lady; exchange reference. Miss LINDO, 908 6th Av.

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LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.
SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR TRANSIENTLY.
ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.
This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.
In size, location, and appointments THE MAJESTIC is unequaled. J. H. KING,
(Formerly of Tampa Bay Hotel, Fla.)

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA. } AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
THE PALACE HOTEL
OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER. Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66TH ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BALMORAL,
LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.
Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. MODERATE PRICES.
RODGERS & CO.

Sherman Square Hotel
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA. 117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Rentals by the year only.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A.—WM. W. FOGG, AUCTIONEER.
WILL SELL AT
AUCTION
TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1895,
10 A. M. SHARP,
TO CLOSE OUT THE BUSINESS OF THE
DAY WAGON CO.,
36 Warren St.,
A FULL LINE OF BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, TRAPS, PHAETONS, ROUNDABOUTS; ALSO, BUSINESS WAGONS, (GROCERS', BUTCHERS', LAUNDRY,) AND FARM WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, AND WHIPS.
N. B.—DON'T FORGET DAY AND PLACE.

Auction Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will sell by James P. Silo, auctioneer, at No. 43 Liberty Street, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1895, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the office furniture of the Atlas Iron Construction Company.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr.,
Temporary Receiver.

Dancing.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES and private tuition. Ellerslie Rooms, 126th St. and Lenox Av. Opening, Oct. 8. Down-town school later. See circular.

There Is One Conspicuous Merit
about the real estate auction advertising in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The advertisers are the
Reputable Men in the Business.
The Peter Funks give the newspaper a wide berth. They know their advertisements will not be allowed to appear in THE NEW-YORK TIMES's columns. As a result, the readers of this newspaper have a guarantee that what appears in the advertising columns is reliable. There is no humbug or fraud in those or any other of THE NEW-YORK TIMES's columns.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation,
INDIEN hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 33d St.

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1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MORE BICYCLE NEWS
AND PAID-FOR BICYCLE
ADVERTISEMENTS
are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES than in any other daily newspaper. Read THE TIMES'S page of Sports.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

I.—SECOND FLOOR SUITE; NEWLY RENOvated and furnished: private bath; back parlor; small rooms; with board; references.
26 WEST 50TH ST.

3 EAST 47th ST.—Opposite Windsor; elegant, newly furnished and plumbed; suites, square and single rooms; private baths; breakfast; first-class valet attendance; references.

24 EAST 75th, CORNER.—Delightful floor, five rooms; or suites; private baths; steam heated; excellent cuisine.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

79th ST., WEST.—Private family; large, handsomely furnished rooms; superior table and service; men only; references exchanged. G. H., Times Agency, 438 Amsterdam Av.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms; single or en suite.

432 MADISON AV.—Sunny, square front rooms; corner house; also hall rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, hall room connecting; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1—14 WEST 33d ST.—Newly furnished floor; suite, with private bath; single rooms for gentlemen, references.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant, also two large connecting rooms; without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

24 EAST 75th ST., CORNER.—Beautiful rooms; en suite or separate; private baths; steam heated; excellent cuisine; references.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights, steam heat, sanitary plumbing.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; singly or en suite; select location; references.

414 WEST 31st ST.—Two neatly furnished rooms; light housekeeping; $1.50 each.

1,045 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 74th and 75th Sts.—Two front rooms to let furnished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR; TWO large and hall room, connecting; private baths; references. Madison Av., 120.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Parties will leave NEW-YORK for ATLANTA, Oct. 3, 8, 14, 17, 22, 28, and 31; Nov. 5, 11, 14, 19, 25, and 28, and Dec. 3, 9, 12, and 17.
Visits to Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Washington, &c. An entire week in Atlanta with headquarters at the Kimball House, Warren Leland, Jr., manager. A Choice of Routes.
Autumn Tour to Southern California, Oct. 22.
Other Tours to California Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Jan. 24, Feb. 11, and Feb. 14.
Tours to Mexico in January and February.
Tours to Europe in January, February, March, etc.
Tours to Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, &c.
Independent Railroad Tickets via the Principal Lines; also Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. OCT. 14.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 370 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 900, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, September 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 8, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. October 8, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of paints, Japan drier, linseed oil, tallow, turpentine, soap, hardware, brass rod, micanite plates, and hard rubber. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

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of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
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of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. Send for a short-term subscription, say six months, for fifty cents; by the end of that time you will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. Last Week.
MRS. POTTER,
MR. BELLEW,
In De Courcelle's great play,
THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE.
(Le Collier de la Reine.)
Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
A really charming play.....Herald
A truly superb production....World
Next Week, (Oct. 8,) Hansel and Gretel.

2d Month. PALMER'S. To-night at 8:15. Mat. Sat.
DELLA FOX
and the Comic Opera Success,
FLEUR-DE-LIS.
Oct. 19, 50th performance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.
NEXT SUNDAY, First Popular Concert.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA of 50, and Soloists.

GARRICK. THIS WEEK ONLY. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Lessee.
Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2. A Special Matinée Friday. E. M. & Joseph Holland in A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
Next week, for two weeks—MODJESKA.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Every evening and Saturday matinée.
THE PEASANT THEATRE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE CRUCIFIX CARVER OF AMMERGAU.
Popular prices. Seats from 25c. to $1.50. Box office now open.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St.
Evenings 8:30 to 10:40.
Matinée Saturday 2:15 to 4:30.
FRANCIS WILSON.
Fourth week, Sullivan and Burnand's opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Irving Pl. & 15th St.
TO-NIGHT, OPENING OF THE SEASON.
Tuesday, Oct. 1, "GRAF ESSEX."
Wednesday, Oct. 2, "THE SENATOR."
Thurs., Oct. 3, & bal. of the week, inclu. Sat. Mat.
"The Battle of the Butterflies."

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
Mr. H. C. MINER.....Prop'r and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN.
Last week of A GILDED FOOL.
OCT. 7—DAVID GARRICK.
OCT. 14—AMBITION.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Prices, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
IN THE IRISH ARTIST.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
MR. WALKER WHITESIDE
as HAMLET and RICHELIEU.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
"Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. EVE., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2
THE WHITNEY OPERA CO. ROB ROY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE 20TH CENTURY GIRL.

GARDEN THEATRE.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT, Beginning Oct. 14.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
IN
CRICKET ON THE HEARTH
AND
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Sale of seats and boxes to begin Monday, Oct. 7, 9 A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE. MR. PALMER is compelled to announce the LAST 2 WEEKS OF
LAST 2 WEEKS. LAST 2 WEEKS. LAST 2 WEEKS. LAST 2 WEEKS.
TRILBY,
as engagements long since made for the theatre cannot be postponed.
SOUVENIR NIGHT (200th performance) OCT. 7.

GRAND FAIR
For the benefit of the Old People's Home, under the auspices of the
PLATTDUETSCHE VOLKSFEST VEREEN of New-York and vicinity,
to be held at
LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE, (Terrace Garden,) 58th St., near 3d Av.,
FROM WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, to MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1895, INCLUSIVE.
Doors open at 6 P. M. on the opening day, and at 3 P. M. on all other

DELAY IN EXCISE TRIALS

Justice Jerome Lays the Blame on the District Attorney.

TRANSFERRED CASES HANG ON

Intimation that Charges of Neglect of Duty May Be Made—Governor to Have a Transcript of the Statement.

Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday read a formal statement from the bench, charging the District Attorney's office with neglecting to prosecute excise cases in such a manner as to keep up the work of the Police Board in enforcing the laws. The Justice directed his address to Assistant District Attorney Berliner, who is prosecutor in the Court of Special Sessions. Justice Jerome said:

Mr. Assistant District Attorney: The last session of the Legislature of this State passed several acts designed to remedy abuses as grave as any from which a civilized community has suffered in modern times. By virtue of one of these acts the present Police Board of this city was created, and under another this court came into existence. The new Police Board is composed of men who have shown that they know their duty is to enforce the existing laws and that they have the courage to do so. Among the laws which they found on the statute book when they took office was the present excise law.

We venture to say that there is not one of that board who personally does not believe that law should be changed, and yet they know that while it remains unchanged by the lawmaking power they will be false to their oaths unless they do enforce it, and they have made an honest and determined effort to see that its provisions were observed. In the past that law has not been enforced, except in certain instances for political reasons and for blackmail, but they strove to give it an honest and impartial enforcement.

Prior to July 1 of this year their efforts were not very successful. But on July 1 this court came into existence. The Justices felt personally, in respect to this particular law, very much as the Commissioners of the Board of Police. Each and all of them believed that it should be modified in some respects, but it was and is the law, and their duty to see it enforced and to uphold the hands of the Police Board in enforcing it was clear.

This court made an effort to compel obedience to the law by a series of penalties, increasing as the weeks went by, and as the public learned that the authorities were determined to compel obedience. Instead of this result being attained, when the penalties inflicted began to exceed those formerly imposed, there was suddenly a determined effort made to deprive the action of the Police Board and of this court of any effect by removing excise cases into the Court of General Sessions. We pass over the determined effort made by the counsel of the liquor dealers to block and delay proceedings in this court. The court met this in a way that rendered it ineffectual. If these removed excise cases were to be treated as every District Attorney of this county had treated them for ten years, the efforts of this court to have the law obeyed would only have brought it into contempt, and the actions of the Board of Police would have been the subject of ridicule.

There existed a determined and organized plan to defeat this law, and the liquor dealers have themselves charged that there was an understanding with the District Attorney's office that the removed cases would not be vigorously prosecuted. Under these circumstances it was no longer a question of the violation of a law of comparatively minor importance, and one about the wisdom of which many of our best citizens differed. It was nullification over again in a comparatively small area. It was to be seen whether any body of men, however powerful politically, could stand up and defy the law. The answer came quickly.

The Recorder of this county was presiding in the only part of General Sessions then in session, and he had control of the Grand Jury, a body that even the Attorney did not dare attempt to ignore. The Justices of this court communicated the situation to the Recorder and he conferred with the District Attorney. What took place at that interview we do not feel at liberty to disclose, but it may suffice to say that the District Attorney did not respond in a very enthusiastic way to the ideas of the Recorder. But this was not all. The Recorder summoned the foreman of the Grand Jury and explained matters to him. The foreman and the Grand Jury manifestly understood the meaning of an official oath. Indictments were promptly found against those violators of the excise law who had removed their cases to the Court of General Sessions.

And now, Mr. Assistant District Attorney, mark what happened. On July 1 there was but one part of the Court of General Sessions sitting, and although it was said there were many prisoners on charges of felony awaiting trial in the Tombs Prison, the District Attorney of this county, who makes up the calendars for the Court of General Sessions, promptly placed these cases on the calendar, and, through his assistant, promptly moved them for trial.

Juries promptly convicted the indicted persons, and in one case at least one or more of the convicting jurors were liquor dealers themselves. However little citizens may like a law, it cannot be tolerated in an American community that any body of men shall stand up and say that they will not obey a law. The result of these convictions was the immediate submission of the organized liquor dealers. Within three days had been consumed by the Court of General Sessions, not simply to convict a few persons of petty misdemeanors, but to determine whether conscientious public officers and courts striving to act in accordance with the spirit and letter of their official oaths should or should not be upheld.

After these convictions removals ceased, and the Central Liquor Dealers' Association, representing perhaps 50 per cent. of the liquor dealers of this city and 75 per cent. of the capital invested in the retail liquor business, informed the Court of General Sessions and this court that in the future they would obey the law, and appeal to the next Legislature to give their business such freedom as might at the same time be consistent with a decent observance of order and observance of Sunday. In substance, this association said that it was not just that they should obey the law and at the same time competitors in business should be allowed to sell liquor on Sunday. They were assured that, they having determined to obey the law, those who did not, after the ample warning they had received, would be dealt with severely, both because such violations would be willful in the extreme and because law-abiding citizens with large property interests at stake should not be allowed to suffer from the acts of willful lawbreakers.

After ample notice for excise violations in September, this court began to impose a heavy fine on those who pleaded guilty, and in the cases of convictions after trial, a sentence of three months' imprisonment. At once that which had taken place before the 1st of September took place again. There was a general removal of excise cases into General Sessions. Meanwhile the Recorder had gone into another part of General Sessions, where he did not have control of the Grand Jury, and we have yet to learn that a single one of these transferred cases of September violation has been tried, although there have been three parts of the General Sessions sitting, while there was only one when the same situation arose last July.

Then, with the Recorder in charge of the Grand Jury, and the same issue involved, i. e., Shall any body of men in this community be permitted to defy

Tuesday
October 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CHEAP LAKE SHIPBUILDING

Western Shipbuilders Ready to Compete with Those of the East.

A SHIP CANAL WOULD OPEN THE WAY

Cheap Iron Ores and Coal Great Advantages to Western Builders Over Those of Atlantic Ports.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The relation of the shipbuilding industry on lake and ocean to the proposed ship canal from lake to ocean furnished one of the most fruitful topics among the many discussed in the International Deep Waterways Convention, which adjourned here Friday. The discussion developed many interesting facts that will be new to the great majority of readers. It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated within the last three years that iron and steel of the first quality can be made more cheaply along the south shore of Lake Erie than anywhere else in the United States. It was this fact, established by painstaking expert investigation, which caused the new Johnson Steel Company, with its $3,000,000 capital, of which ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of this city is the central figure, to locate at Lorain, twenty-seven miles west of Cleveland. Other facts have borne out this view, and it is steadily growing in acceptance by ironmasters and experts.

This being true, the raw material of the modern steamship can be bought at less cost in this city than at any point on the Atlantic coast. It has been a matter of speculation for several years whether lake shipyards could hold their own in competition with the Atlantic coast yards if a ship canal were opened from lake to ocean. While it is still a subject that cannot be practically demonstrated, yet it came out pretty clearly in the discussions of the Deep Waterways Convention that the leading shipbuilders of the lakes were ready and willing to invite competition, and were very confident, not merely that they could hold their own in competition with Philadelphia, the most prominent coast shipbuilding centre, but that they could build at a lower cost, and therefore undersell, if ever an opportunity for direct competition presented itself.

The paper of Prof. George Turrell of the University of Chicago, upon "The Ultimate Effect of a Ship Canal upon Lake Shipbuilding," reflected the views of the best-informed lake shipbuilders. Mr. Turrell took the high ground that lake shipyards could not only hold their own in event of competition, but that in them lay the hopes of the Nation for supremacy over the Clyde in this great industry, in the event of a ship canal.

"The decline of our shipbuilding industry," said Mr. Turrell, "was due to the fact that the British builders obtained a decisive advantage when metal was substituted for wood as the chief material for the construction of ships, for iron and steel could be purchased in Great Britain for much less than in America. The advantage due to cheap materials which has long been enjoyed by the British builders has been slowly fading away, and will, in all probability, soon be transferred to American builders, for the ironmasters of Great Britain are finding it necessary, to an ever-increasing extent, to resort to foreign shores for adequate supplies of good ores."

In this connection, the facts brought out by A. J. Moxham, a leading member of the Johnson Steel Company, in his paper before the convention on "Steel Manufacturing," are doubly interesting:

"For many years," said Mr. Moxham, "manufacturing cost (in iron and steel) in England and Germany has not decreased. Improvements in the art of making, improvements in machinery, have grown apace, and both reduce the cost. In spite of this, the net result has been nearly stationary in prices. In England, rails sold at $28 in 1880; twelve years after, (in 1892,) at $26.25. This means that in England other costs have increased in corresponding ratio to the decrease in improvements." After showing that in this country, in the Mahoning Valley, we made pig iron during 1895 at $9.50 per ton, while the average English cost was nearly $9.90, and the German still higher, Mr. Moxham unhesitatingly declared his opinion that "for the next generation the great lake district will be the controlling influence in the iron and steel trade of the world."

With such facts clearly brought out in the convention, the following from Mr. Turrell's paper is of especial interest:

The centres of the great shipbuilding of the country are Cleveland on the lakes and Philadelphia. Let us suppose the shipbuilders of these two great cities purchase their iron and steel in Pittsburg. Cleveland, in this case, would have the advantage, for its distance from Pittsburg is not half as great as that of its rival, and it may therefore be inferred that the freight charges would be in its favor. The actual facts are even more favorable to Cleveland, for she is herself the centre of great iron and steel works, and can manufacture the materials used in shipbuilding at as small cost, any many of the best authorities think at a smaller cost than any other city or locality in this country. Mr. Luther Allen, Secretary of the Globe Iron Works, holds the opinion that iron and steel can be manufactured more cheaply in Cleveland than any other city in the country, and cites convincing facts in support of this proposition. * * *

Cleveland is at a disadvantage regarding coke, but this disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the advantage of ores. That the shipyards on the Atlantic coast are at a disadvantage regarding iron and steel as compared with those of the lakes, inevitably follows from the fact that the coast possesses neither ore nor coal, the chief materials used in the manufacture of iron and steel. Cleveland is on terms of equality with the coast cities in the item of labor, so that, generally speaking, the lake cities have the advantage of the coast cities with reference to the construction of vessels.

Mr. Turrell concluded that when the great object of the Deep Waterways Convention—a ship canal—was realized, "the restoration of our ocean marine will be very near at hand," and he was firm in the opinion that "in the history of our new marine the lake ports will take the part played by the New-England towns in the history of the old marine."

Such radical statements will doubtless be received with more or less incredulity by many who are not familiar with the development of lake shipbuilding, and it will be interesting in this connection to briefly review what is now being done in these centres of the shipbuilding industry. But, before leaving the subject of the Deep Waterways Convention, it is worth while noting that J. R. Oldham, one of the ablest marine engineers in America, who had his training in the Scotch yards and schools, and has been actively identified in an engineering and draughting capacity with lake shipbuilding for a decade, in a paper before the convention very unequivocally declared that a type of vessel for service on both lake and ocean was easily practicable, with a ship canal having 26 feet depth of water and a channel of the same depth connecting the lakes.

It is a remarkable and startling fact and wonderful evidence of the vitality and development of the lake marine that on the heels of the panic contracts have been made for the greatest fleet, in point of carrying capacity, that was ever turned out of the yards of the lakes in any twelve-month in the history of lake navigation. The great record of 1891, when vessels aggregating a carrying capacity of 111,000 tons were built, will be equaled and surpassed in 1896. In point of number fewer vessels will be launched than in that banner year, but the greater average tonnage will bring the total above that of 1891. The 400-foot ship within five years will be as numerous as the three-hundred-footer is to-day. At least seventeen monster steel vessels are already under contract, and the Fall season, when most of the contracts are made, is not yet over. This does not include any of those which it is hoped to get into commission for a trial trip or two this Fall. Thirteen of the seventeen are steamers, and four are great steel tow barges. The total cost of the seventeen will approximate $3,500,000, and the total carrying capacity will reach 80,000 net tons of a sixteen-foot draught, while on twenty feet they will carry at least 80,000 tons. Eleven of these ships belong to the 400-foot class, being 400 feet or more in length. Four of the eleven will be built at the yards in this city, and the others at Chicago, Bay City, and Detroit. The seventeen include the two largest whalebacks that have yet been built—a steamer and a tow barge, each 380 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 26 feet depth. The average cost of the 400-foot vessel at lake yards is slightly above $250,000.

The most novel phase of this new tonnage is that a fourth of it is to be towed. Of the seventeen vessels, one is for the United States Government, one a passenger steamer, and the other fifteen are freight carriers, of which no less than four will have no steam except the dummy engines, for handling cargo, steering, &c. They will be towed behind some of the other big steamers, and it is believed will make both properties better dividend earners than the steamers that now run alone.

When it is known that fully 2,000 tons of finished iron and steel go into every 400-foot steamer the vital importance of close proximity to cheap iron and steel is manifest. Upon such a mass of material a comparatively narrow margin would amount to a good round sum, and the greater activity of lake yards as compared with those on the coast shows that on these protected inland seas are being developed the skill and knowledge which would be easily capable of leading the Nation, were they once given a highway from lake to ocean.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CONVICTS

Men Kept in the "Cooler" Without Clothing for Long Periods — Commissioner Simis Denies Some Charges.

Commissioner Simis of the Department of Charities, Brooklyn, yesterday appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee that is investigating the affairs of that department under the previous Administration, in order to refute certain statements made by Chief Engineer McCanna, who was a witness last week.

"Mr. McCanna was mistaken," said Commissioner Simis, "when he testified that I volunteered to him my legal services. On no occasion has that occurred. His testimony is equally false when he said that charges he made against Engineer McGarrahan were dismissed by the board on account of a supposed political pull in the board by McGarrahan. I introduced the motion to dismiss the charges. Mr. McCanna says he discharged McGarrahan because he left his post of duty, the fact being that McGarrahan reported to McCanna's son.

"Engineer Moylan, who was in charge of a boiler, was recommended by Franklin Woodruff, who had engaged Moylan at one time. Moylan, contrary to what Mr. McCanna says, had a certificate, and he was a war veteran. As to the explosion in the boiler house, it is certain that the boiler and the boiler house had been tampered with by some one inimical to Assistant Engineer Miller, so McCanna was relieved. There was no one in the department to put in Mr. McCanna's place. There were forty-two boilers in the institutions—fifteen at St. Johnland, nine at the insane asylum, and four at the annex to the insane asylum. When the State took charge there were only eight left for Mr. McCanna, and we thought it an injustice not to abolish the place, and it was so abolished.

"In justice to the Commissioners, I should say that the charge of neglect of duty is false. No two men in a public place do so much as they. They make frequent inspections. The administration of Simis and Henry is ably and faithfully supplemented by Mr. Burtis. Mr. McCanna says that none of the Commissioners visits the place over half an hour at a time. I have been there for half a day at a time myself, but I don't care to speak of myself. There is not a day, including Sundays, when one of the Commissioners is not there."

Dr. Frederick Craft, who at one time was a prisoner, testified that he had frequently seen the keepers at the penitentiary who were supposed to be on duty asleep. He had known one prisoner who was kept in the "cooler" for twenty-six days. He said that he knew of persons having been poisoned in the penitentiary; that he was poisoned himself, and that Robert Vezl had died from poison.

The witness said that the inmates did not receive proper attention when ill, and when he made a complaint he was informed that it was none of his business.

The food given to each inmate consisted of six ounces of bread and coffee in the morning, six ounces of bread and one-half a pound of meat at noon, and six ounces of bread and a cup of tea at night.

The witness said he never saw the State Inspector of Prisons at the penitentiary.

He made quite a sensation when he said: "I had 200 cartridges and a revolver where I could have put my hand on them at a moment's notice. I could have let out thirty-two men if I had wanted to."

"These cartridges and revolver were a part of the arsenal of the armory, were they not?" asked Mr. Hirsh.

"Yes."

Conrad Miller, who was a convict between 1892 and 1894, testified that he had seen convicts knocked down because they would not work.

Patrick McClafferty, an ex-keeper, testified to the treatment of convicts, and said they were put in the "coolers" because they were physically unable to perform their work.

Ex-Keeper Patrick J. Kelly knew of a colored convict who was confined in the cooler for a week, without clothing. He knew also of a convict named Wilson who had a log of wood fastened to his ankle by a chain, and because he refused to draw the log had the hose played on him. He was finally put in his cell, in his wet clothing, and remained there for a week.

The investigation will be continued to-day.

FRAUD FROM BALANCED BIDS.

Hugo Hirsh Says Brooklyn Charity Funds Were Diverted.

Hugo Hirsh, counsel to the Assembly committee that is investigating the Charities Department in Brooklyn, yesterday sent a letter to Supervisor at Large Fitchie. In it he writes:

The evidence taken upon this investigation shows beyond all doubt that the funds of this county have been fraudulently diverted by a method of collusion and balanced bids between certain officials of the Department of Charities between the years 1890 and 1894 and the successful bidders for these years for the supplies of said department.

The methods pursued in preparing the schedules upon which persons were asked to bid were such that no honest bidder could compete with the bidder who had actual knowledge of what the department would actually call for. High-priced articles were placed upon the schedules which were not needed and which were known would never be needed. These high-priced articles were bid upon at an infinitesimal fraction of their market value, while low-priced articles mentioned in the same class with the others were bid at exorbitantly high figures, giving immense profits to such contractors by reason of their knowledge of what articles would be called for; and not only that, but immense quantities of these very profitable articles were ordered by the department.

He then refers to the opinion of Justice Earl in regard to the law on the subject of balanced bids, and then continues:

The proofs in this investigation that there was fraud are ample; indeed, the parties implicated did not make any real attempt to defend themselves when called as witnesses, but relied upon pretense of ignorance as to how the fraud was concocted, while retaining their ill-gotten gains, and one of these contractors unblushingly testified that he had burned his books, accounts, and vouchers of every description. Of course the only purpose of such an act was to prevent their production before said investigating committee.

It was also demonstrated that a large quantity of goods was paid for which was not delivered at all and that the goods which were delivered were generally of a character much inferior to those contracted for. By the methods stated the county has been swindled out of many thousands of dollars, and, fearing that your honorable body might assume that because the Assembly Cities Committee had the matter in charge it might in some way recover the stolen moneys, I deem it my duty as its counsel to call your attention to the matter, believing that you will take pleasure in protecting the interests of the county.

The communication was referred to the counsel of the Board of Supervisors, and also to the Law Committee of that body.

SEAL POACHERS CAUGHT IN BERING SEA

One British and One American Schooner Seized by the Rush.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Capt. Hooper of the revenue cutter Rush, to-day reported to the Treasury Department that the British schooner E. B. Marvin was captured Sept. 2 for violation of the regulations of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration governing seal fishing in Bering Sea. She was sent in charge of a prize crew to Dutch Island Harbor, Alaska, and turned over to the British war vessel Rheasant.

The American schooner, the Louis Olsen, was captured Sept. 5, and, in charge of Lieut. Dunwoody, was sent to Astoria, Oregon, with directions that she be placed in charge of the United States Marshal there.

The British schooner had on board firearms, and the American schooner had shotguns, and had no license. Both were within the limits of the sixty-mile zone about the Pribilof Islands.

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL

A Very Bitter Campaign in Prospect in New-Jersey.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY SEEMS SURE

Reorganizing the Party to Make Success Certain at the Election to be Held Next November.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 30.—The reorganization of the Democratic Party in New-Jersey is now in progress. The first step was taken at the Democratic Convention held last Thursday, when, with a great deal of unanimity, a resolution was passed changing the basis of representation in the State Committee. The plan is similar to that of the Republican State Committee—each county has a representative, with five Committeemen at Large.

The Democratic State Committee was a small body, consisting of one from each Congressional district and four at large. During the incumbency of Allan L. McDermott both he and Benjamin F. Lee very strongly favored a small working force. It was generally understood that the organization, both State and county, so far as the Democrats were concerned, was in a demoralized condition, and that the first step necessary was to have a central body which would have control of every county. Considering that very few delegates knew of the scheme to make this change until the convention met, an unusually strong committee was secured on the spur of the moment. Each man named is active in the politics of his county, and this, for the first time in the history of the Democratic Party of New-Jersey, puts the voters of each county in touch with the central organizing body. The committee has devised plans for local organization, and before the next ten days the Democratic Party will be in shape to do some excellent work.

The Republican State Committee remains the same, for the representatives of each county have still another year to serve. The only change was in the Committeemen at Large, and the name of Barker Gunmere, County Clerk of Mercer County, was added. Franklin Murphy, the millionaire varnish maker of Newark, who tried to cross swords with Gen. William J. Sewell for United States Senator, and was one of the first candidates to drop out of the Gubernatorial fight, is retained as the Chairman, but it has been so fixed that the main bulk of the work will be done by the Executive Committee, of which Garret A. Hobart of Passaic, Vice Chairman of the National Republican Committee, will be Chairman. Hobart will manage every detail of Griggs's campaign. It was he who secured his nomination, and it is part of his political plans to make him if possible, so as to get recognition in the National Convention, where it is said he will loom up as a candidate for Vice President.

The Republicans are arranging a large number of ratification and general mass meetings, and Candidate Griggs is booked to appear and talk every night from now until election, and in a great many of the counties afternoon meetings are provided for. The Democrats understand well that the Republicans are going to make a whirlwind campaign, and they will follow them on every move with an array of oratorical talent. The Republicans expect to put on the stump, besides Griggs, Senator Foster M. Voorhees, Congressman John J. Gardner, ex-Judge J. Frank Fort, Gilbert Collins, Flavel McGee, William T. Hoffman, and Senator Stokes, as often as his health will permit. The Democrats have the promise of a half dozen speeches from Attorney General Stockton. Their principal speaker, however, will be Allan L. McDermott, who was until recently Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Garret D. W. Vroom, a lawyer of Trenton; H. T. Garretson, Gov. George T. Werts, Samuel Kalisch, ex-Prosecutor Charles E. Hendrickson, Prosecutor Gourley, Senator Kuhl of Hunterdon, and Senator William D. Daly of Hudson.

It is likely to be an intensely warm campaign. While both candidates have publicly expressed the desire that there be no personalities, both sides have already gone so far in the exchange of bitter things that such a policy is entirely incompatible with the existing state of affairs.

The convention on Thursday was altogether a remarkable body, because it brought together for the representative men of the entire party. There were men who sat as delegates who have not participted in Democratic functions for many years. It was a grand rally of the anti-Abbett forces and other Democrats, who were not in sympathy with the party in recent years.

Ex-Senator Rufus Blodgett was at the head of the Monmouth County delegation, and he was very cordially applauded when he arose to speak for his party, and, before he left the convention, the Chairmanship was tendered to him. Banker E. F. C. Young, who is practically the manager of Chancellor McGill's campaign, has great admiration for Blodgett, having had close relations with him at the time that Young was a candidate for Governor. Blodgett was very much pleased with the reception he received, and there is no doubt that he will again take an active part in the affairs of his party. H. S. Little, ex-Senator P. Baker, Judge J. Howard Carrows, and Garret D. W. Vroom were all conspicuous in the convention, and they are Democrats who have not been active in recent years.

The State Committee makes a change of leadership in many of the counties. While those who have been suppressed have come nobly to the front, there has been no slight extended to those who were close to the old administration. It was in that respect a representative Democratic Convention, because all parties were recognized, and an opportunity afforded to bring many men back to political activity. Not for many years has the Democratic Party been in such good form and entirely free from factional strife.

The convention was not without its inspiration, and it only remains now to perfect county organizations when the Democratic Party of New-Jersey will be prepared to make the greatest fight in its history. Chancellor McGill will not make any speeches, but it is said on good authority that he will participate in a number of receptions throughout the State, so that the party workers who do not know him can get acquainted.

If betting indicates anything, the betting during the last few days in Newark and Jersey City has been in favor of McGill, some placing the majority as high as 10,000. Ex-Chairman Allan L. McDermott is even more enthusiastic than that, and believes that the Democrats will cast their solid party vote, and that the Democratic Party will be the gainer by the disruption in the Republican ranks on account of John W. Griggs's local-option tendencies and his numerous corporation affiliations. He says he would not be surprised to find that McGill is elected by a majority ranging from 8,000 to 12,000. Secretary of State Kelsey predicts his election by a large majority and a very notable increase in the number of Democratic Assemblymen.

Ex-Senator H. S. Little, who is considerable of a political prophet, very firmly believes that the party is now as united as it has been for years, and that every Democrat will work for the ticket. He thinks that only by perfect harmony in the party and general hard work will the ticket be successful. He thinks it is possible to elect the Chancellor, and asserts the belief that some of the Democrats are a trifle overconfident, and that it will be one of the things that will have to be fought.

Explosion in a Chicago Saloon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—At the saloon of A. Stenovitch, 149 South Halsted Street, an explosion was heard at 3 o'clock this morning, and smoke and flames burst from the front of the building. A man was seen running away from the place just before the explosion, and it is thought the flames were of incendiary origin. The firemen searched for Mark, who was said to be in the building, but could not find him. The other occupants reached the street in safety. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Drowned in Oneida Lake.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Porter Hunt and Frank Deveraux of Oneida were drowned in Oneida Lake yesterday. Their boat was washed ashore at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Hunt was a graduate of Hamilton College and a law student. Deveraux was a young business man, and the correspondent of The Syracuse Post. Both are highly connected, and the people of Oneida are shocked and grieved over the casualty.

THE ARREST OF CAPT. ARMES

It May Cause Trouble for Gen. Schofield if the Civil Courts Refuse to Recognize It as Legal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The case of Capt. G. A. Armes, the retired army officer who was so sensationally arrested by Gen. Schofield, grows in interest. The occurrence is for a time before the civil courts, and later in the week it will be decided whether the arrest of Capt. Armes was legal.

The Captain and his friends contend that it was not authorized by any statute, and that his position on the retired list removed him from the authority of the commanding General of the army. It is quite important to the War Department that this view of the matter be successfully opposed, and it is of prime importance to Gen. Schofield that he be sustained by the civil courts. It has been hinted to-day that, should the court decide that Armes's arrest and incarceration were illegal that officer will bring a suit for damages against Gen. Schofield, the reported amounts varying from $10,000 to $50,000. It is thought at the War Department that had Armes quietly awaited the result of his case, without instituting habaes corpus proceedings, Secretary Lamont would probably have released him on his return to the department. At all events, the department will detail a law officer to present an argument in favor of returning Armes to the custody of the commanding officer at Washington Barracks.

This action is not to be taken in the interest of Gen. Schofield, or to save that officer from a suit for damages, nor is it to be taken to add to the imaginary persecutions against which Armes protests. It is in the interest of discipline in the public service. It is deemed of great importance to insist that the War Department shall have control over the officers on the retired as well as those on the active list. If the court decides that Armes has been falsely arrested and imprisoned, it will serve as a dangerous precedent for officers whose detention is of much more importance than the incarceration of Capt. Armes. It is conducive to military discipline and good order that retired officers be respectful and subordinate to their seniors in command, and the commanding General of the army is assuredly the superior of a Captain on the retired list.

The fact of retirement makes no difference in the liability of an officer to War Department authority. He must ask permission when he goes abroad, he must apply for leave of absence when he desires it, he must report his movements and change of address, and is liable at any time to be called into active sevice.

Gen. Schofield's action in arresting Armes is considered in the War Department to have been injudicious, perhaps unwarrantable from any facts he had in his possession concerning Capt. Armes. There is no question, as has already been stated in these didspatches, regarding the right of Gen. Schofield to have Armes arrested. The arrest was based upon the fear which Gen. Schofield had of Armes. At all events, Gen. Schofield probably has not heard the last of the circumstance, and it may give him considerable trouble, although he has gone upon the retired list, and is relieved of active duty.

The action of Justice Bradley of the District Supreme Court in giving Armes temporary liberty on a writ of habeas corpus has been criticised on the ground that it has brought about a conflict between the civil and military authorities in the District. The Judge said this evening, with reference to this criticism, that he has acted in the case as any other Judge would have done. The writ of habeas corpus, said Judge Bradley, being a matter of right, there was nothing for him to do but grant Capt. Armes's petition for the writ. At the hearing before him Saturday afternoon, explained the Judge, the authority for the prisoner's arrest was an order signed by Assistant Adjt. Gen. Vincent, directing the arrest by order of the Acting Secretary of War. Upon that meagre showing he set the matter for hearing next Saturday, and, pending the hearing, he released Capt. Armes on bail, accepting his personal recognizance.

It simply happened, said Judge Bradley, that Capt. Armes's petition for a writ of habeas corpus was presented to him, he being at the moment the only available Judge, and he had acted in the case as in his opinion simple justice required and entirely irrespective of any other consideration.

DID NOT PUBLISH PRECINCT BOUNDARIES

City Clerk Woolley of Jersey City Arraigned by Judge Hudspeth.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 30.—Allan L. McDermott to-day applied to Judge Hudspeth for an order requiring Edward W. Woolley, City Clerk of Jersey City, to publish the precinct lines of the new wards, as required by law. He said that the plan devised by Mr. Woolley of putting up two notices at each polling place was not in accordance with the law, nor with the public need.

Judge Hudspeth said he thought it strange that Mr. Woolley had undertaken to construe the law without consulting the Court in the matter.

Mr. McDermott said he believed that County Clerk Fisher had consulted Judge Lippincott as to his duty in the premises, and Judge Hudspeth sent for Mr. Fisher. That official said that Judge Lippincott had instructed him to publish the requisite notice in six of the official newspapers designated as official by the Freeholders.

Mr. McDermott argued that Judge Lippincott's order was not competent. He is a Supreme Court Justice, while the law vested the power solely in the Common Pleas Judges. He also objected that the Democratic daily newspaper of Jersey City was not included in the list.

Judge Hudspeth said he would consult Judge Lippincott. Having done so, he announced that the time was too short to allow of any interference with the existing arrangement. He censured Mr. Woolley severely for the action he had taken in the matter.

"Mr. Woolley has been derelict in his duty," said the Court, "in not publishing the precinct boundaries. His action is open to severe criticism. The law contemplates such publication, and the City Clerk should have made it. The County Clerk has done his duty in the premises. He cannot be required to publish precinct lines, because he has not the data to go upon."

Mr. Woolley claims to have acted upon the advice of Corporation Counsel Blair.

ANNOYED BY FAITH CURISTS

The Spread of Diphtheria Aided by Christian Scientists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—The alarming spread of diphtheria in this city has called the attention of the Indianapolis Health Department to a serious state of affairs arising from the practices of the Christian Scientists. In some cases Sanitarian Wynn has been refused admission to homes where children were dying and no effort was being made to save them except by faith doctors, who knelt at the bedside and prayed until life had departed.

In the northwestern part of the city the sanitary officers heard of several fatal cases that had not been reported. It is charged by the health officials that the Christian Scientists have been meeting in a body at the bedside of diphtheria patients, going from one house to another and carrying the disease into places where the inmates had not been exposed. When taken before the Coroner, some of the witnesses refused to be sworn.

Many of the people giving the Health Department trouble in this manner are well-to-do residents and fairly well educated. It is said that wholesale arrests will be made this week.

Changes in Hospital Staffs.

Changes in the staffs of Bellevue Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital will take place to-day. Dr. A. L. Flanders, house surgeon of the Second Surgical Division at Bellevue, will be succeeded by Dr. J. H. Hackett; Dr. George W. Ely will succeed House Surgeon Dr. J. T. Boswell in the Third Surgical, Dr. J. Lee Whitner, House Surgeon Dr. T. F. Crozier; Dr. R. E. Brown, Dr. R. C. James in the Second Medical; Dr. R. W. Hall, House Physician Dr. J. Riegelmann in the Third Medical; Dr. G. B. Finch, House Surgeon Dr. H. S. Pearse in the Fourth Medical.

At St. Vincent's Hospital, Dr. W. H. Thebau will be succeeded as house physician by Dr. Francis Murray, and Dr. J. Allen Kyle will succeed Dr. J. A. Dillon as house surgeon. Dr. F. T. Clark becomes senior surgeon and Dr. G. Joyce junior surgeon. Dr. George F. Chandler becomes senior physician, and Dr. M. William O'Gorman junior surgeon.

ALDERMEN FIX NEW LINES

Reapportionment as Made for the Thirteenth District.

THE BOUNDARIES FINALLY DETERMINED

Third and Seventh Assembly Districts Become More Surely Democratic and the Fifth Republican by Changes Ordered.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session yesterday and reapportioned the Thirteenth Senate District under the order of the Supreme Court, contained in the recent decision of Judge Beekman. The Aldermen were called to order at 10:30 A. M., and took a recess until 1:30 P. M. after referring the matter to the Committee on County Affairs. The committee did its work during the recess, and all its members agreed to the report, with the exception of Alderman Dwyer of the Fifth District, to whose desire to fix the district to suit himself was due the greater part of the trouble over the apportionment of the district.

The report of the majority of the committee—Messrs. Hall, Oakley, Windolph, Ware, Lantry, and Olcott—was adopted by the votes of all the Aldermen, with the exception of Dwyer and Schilling, the two O'Brienites, and Hackett, Republican, who voted against it because it did not suit his old friend, George B. Deane, one of the Republican leaders of the Seventh Assembly District. Mr. Deane owns certain houses in Abingdon Square that were easy to rent as political headquarters under the old lines.

The report readjusted the Assembly districts lines of the Thirteenth Senate District as follows, under the resolution of yesterday:

That District No. 3 shall consist of that portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Broadway and West Third Street and running along West Third Street to Sixth Avenue, to Cornelia Street, to Bleecker Street, to Grove Street, to Hudson Street, to Barrow Street, to Hudson or North River, to Canal Street, to Hudson Street, to Dominick Street, to Varick Street, to Broome Street, to Sullivan Street, to Spring Street, to Broadway, and to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 38,333.

District No. 5 shall consist of that portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Third Avenue and East Fourteenth Street, and running along East Fourteenth Street to Sixth Avenue, to Fifteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Thirteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Eighth Avenue, to Hudson Street, to Grove Street, to Bleecker Street, to Cornelia Street, to Sixth Avenue, to West Third Street, to Broadway, to West Fourth Street, to East Fourth Street, to Third Avenue, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 38,246.

District No. 7 shall consist of that portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Seventh Avenue and West Nineteenth Street, and running thence along Seventh Avenue to West Thirteenth Street, to Horatio Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Hudson Street, to Barrow Street, to the Hudson or North River, to West Twentieth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Nineteenth Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 38,881.

The mandamus for the reapportionment was granted on the application of Charles R. Gleason. The ground for it was the inequality of the population of the three Assembly Districts which brought the old apportionment under the Constitutional prohibition. The population figures on which the old apportionment was based were not correct. The Aldermen had admitted, after looking into the matter, that an error had been made unwittingly. Judge Beekman said in his decision:

The poulation of the Third Assembly District, according to the filed statement, was 38,544. According to the true statement the population is 40,185. The population of the Fifth Assembly District, according to the filed statement, was 38,149, and according to the true statement is 39,347. The population of the Seventh Assembly District, according to the filed statement is 38,497, and according to the true statement is 35,923.

It is very evident that there has been a substantial violation of the Constitution in the division of this Senatorial district into Assembly districts.

Politically the result of yesterday's change in the lines is to make the Third District and Seventh District more certainly Democratic, and the Fifth, ex-Postmaster Van Cott's district, Republican.

The Tammany men and the Republicans, with the exception of Mr. Hackett, all worked together yesterday. When the previous reapportionment was made, Dwyer and Schilling, O'Brien Democrats, and Hackett, worked with the Tammany men. Ex-Alderman Jaehne of Boodle Board fame, was in the anteroom of the Aldermen while the lines were being changed yesterday. He is doing his political work under cover, Mr. Dwyer going to the front for him. Ex-Senator Grady is thankful to get work on hand, looking out for Tammany's interests.

The Assembly district lines which were changed yesterday were fixed when the city was reapportioned in June, and were as follows:

Third Assembly District—Beginning at North River and Canal Street, to Hudson Street, to Dominick, to Varick Street, to Broome, to Sullivan, to West Houston, to Varick, to Carmine, to Sixth Avenue, to Eleventh Street, to Greenwich Avenue, to Perry Street, to Charles Street and the North River.

Fifth Assembly District—That portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within Spring Street, Broadway, Fourth Street, Third Avenue, Fourteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Fifteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Nineteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Greenwich Avenue, to Eleventh Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Carmine Street, to Varick Street, to West Houston, to Sullivan Street.

Seventh Assembly District—Beginning at Charles Street and North River and running along Charles Street, Waverley Place, Perry Street, Greenwich Avenue, Eighth Street, and Twentieth Street, to the North River.

SOME ONE STOLE HER POCKETBOOK

Supposed Woman Thief Arrested, but Mrs. Duffy Did Not Get Her Purse.

Mrs. Ann Duffy of 497 Court Street, Brooklyn, felt a hand in her pocket as she was leaving a South Ferry boat at the foot of Whitehall Street yesterday afternoon. At the same time an elderly fat woman brushed against her, and Mrs. Duffy found that her purse, containing $25 and a check for $30, was gone.

She followed the fat woman through the crowd, and as the latter was about to board a Broadway car, Mrs. Duffy called Detective Snyder of the Old Slip Station and had her arrested.

At the station the prisoner was identified as Mary McCann, who has been arrested before and convicted of pilfering. The woman said she was Sarah M. Donahue of 537 West Forty-seventh Street. When searched, the pocketbook was not found on her person, and it is thought she dropped it when she found she was followed. At the Tombs Police Court she was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

INVESTIGATING THE HENRY MURDER CASE

Kings County Grand Jury Hears a Number of Witnesses.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday began its investigation into the murder of Charles W. Henry, the Brooklyn miser. The crime was committed June 14, at 95 South Portland Avenue, and his son, William Starr Henry, is now in jail, accused of the deed.

Among the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday were Walter Henry, a brother of the defendant; Coroner Kene and County Physician Shepard, Police Superintendent McKelvey, Police Captain Kitzen, Charles Schwethelm, Nathaniel K. Eaton, Frederick C. Gross, Seabrook Wardell, G. F. Wardell, G. T. Riley, Charles Erkman, Frank S. Houston, Justice Harriman, Charles H. Martin, Daniel M. Kelly, Sergt. Delehanty, Sergt. O'Brien, and Officers Walsh, Brady, and Wright.

Eager to Pay Their Taxes.

The offices of the Receiver of Taxes, in the Stewart Building, Broadway and Chambers Street, were filled yesterday with men and women; the latter in the majority, gathered to pay their tax bills. By paying now the payer receives a rebate which amounts to 1 per cent.

GIFTS UNDER J. D. JONES'S WILL

Bequests to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Other Churches—Business Associates Remembered.

The will of John D. Jones, late President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

By its provisions the Rev. William J. Seabury, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Annunciation, is given the interest of $20,000 for life. At his death the principal goes to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in aid of the building fund. St. John's Church, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and Grace Church, at South Oyster Bay, L. I., each gets $1,000 in cash. The Metropolitan Throat Hospital, in which Mr. Jones always took a warm interest, is released from all the obligations he may hold against the institution. The trustees under the will are given power to convey a house and lot owned by Mr. Jones in Burlington, Vt., to the trustees of the fund maintained for the support of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Vermont. Finally, Mr. Jones directs that $10,000 be distributed among the officers and clerks of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, as a token of the esteem in which he held the gentlemen associated with him in the affairs of the company. The distribution is to be made in proportion to the salaries earned by the beneficiaries. William H. H. Moore and Arthur Raven are to make the distribution.

Mr. Jones died at his Summer home in South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sept. 22. His will was executed on Nov. 13, 1894. His widow, Josephine Catherine Jones; Walter R. T. Jones, a brother; Townsend Jones, a nephew, and Clifford A. Hand are appointed executors and trustees.

The amount of the estate left by Mr. Jones is not given in the petition attached to the will, but it is said to be very large. The widow is given the family house at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, the country house in South Oyster Bay, $30,000 in cash absolutely, and the income of the residue of the estate for life. At her death the residue is to be divided among the relatives of Mr. Jones.

MRS. FLEMING'S PLEA STILL STANDS

Her Attorneys Given Another Week in Which to Study Her Case—May Be Tried Next April.

No new plea was entered yesterday in the Court of General Sessions in the case of Mary Alice Almont Fleming, or Livingston, who, three weeks ago, was indicted on the charge of killing her mother, Mrs. Henry H. Bliss, with poison.

Charles W. Brooke of counsel for the accused woman appeared before Judge Fitzgerald and said that he complied with a stipulation that he should act on his client's plea of not guilty by demurrer or the entering of a new plea. Mr. Brooke had been so busy that he had been unable to give proper attention to this case, and, at his request, he was granted an adjournment for a week.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre will, next Monday, arraign all prisoners in homicide cases and have the dates of trial set. Mrs. Fleming may not be tried before next March or April, as Mr. McIntyre doubts if it would be legal to try her in her present condition.

Mrs. Fleming's counsel, Messrs. Brooke, Shaw, Oketo, Nathan, and, contingently, O'Sullivan, will not be idle in her interests, and their first legal strife will be in endeavoring to secure, by habeas corpus proceedings, the liberation of the child, Grace Fleming, who is in the charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, although Coroner O'Meagher vacated his order which committed her to its care.

The police and Assistant District Attorney Miller are active in investigation. Acting Inspector McCullagh was yesterday at the Colonial Hotel, although Mrs. Fleming's apartment was vacated and let a month ago. Capt. Thompson and Detectives Moore and Sawyer are daily tracing threads of information and determining the value of anonymous letters. Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau is, it is believed, interested in the case, and has endeavored to find out where the drugs that killed Mrs. Bliss were obtained. A detective said yesterday: "We are nearer to that than we were."

THE WEST TROY SCHOOL QUARREL

Answer to the Charge that Catholic Teachers Are Employed.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Fayette B. Durrant, Thomas Gross, and others of West Troy recently appealed to Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction that he reverse and set aside the action of the West Troy Board of Education in leasing the schoolrooms of St. Bridget's Catholic Church and in contracting with six teachers who are Catholic Sisters to teach in it, alleging that the school was under sectarian control, in violation of the provision of the new Constitution, and that these teachers taught denominational

A COLD DAY AT GRAVESEND

The Racing Was Tame and Uninteresting, Even for Monday.

NICK CLAIMED FROM A SELLING RACE

The Oneck Horse Alarum Loses a Race That He Won—Disobedient Jockeys All Are Fined.

It was a cold and cheerless day at Gravesend yesterday, with occasional showers, which did not lay the dust. There was a good bit of excitement, however, because Nick was claimed out of the third race for the amount of the purse, plus his entered selling price, or $1,000 in all. The Stewards also announced that they had disqualified the Oneck colt Alarum, (formerly Joe Rogers,) which won the first race on Sept. 19, with Falling Water second. "Lucky" Baldwin found that the rules of racing had been violated, and Baldwin got the purse. Besides this, the jockeys acted badly in the first race, and the Stewards fined Williams, Perkins, Sheedy, and Scott $25 each, and Reiff and Ballard $50 each. The trainer of Marisan, Frayling, came in for a twenty-five-dollar fine for being late with his horse at the post. The attendance was light, as might have been expected from the quality of the card.

The first race was close at the end, for Captive, the favorite, and Kamsin, the second choice, had a hard drive all through the stretch, and the latter won by a head. The rest of the lot were beaten off, there being little to choose between them.

In the second race Flying Dutchman was installed as the favorite, in spite of the weight, while Nanki Pooh was made second choice. As soon as the flag fell Murphy took Gotham to the front, and it looked as if the coward might win. In the last furlong, however, he began to lag, and Murphy did not have strength enough to drive him along. First Nanki Pooh came with a rush and passed him easily, making the Ruppert colt look like a carthorse. Then in the last few jumps Lucania passed him and got the place. In another jump Brandywine would have been third. Nanki Pooh won easily, showing what a valuable purchase he was for the Beards.

There was a good deal of betting in the third race, and it finally settled down with Nick as the favorite. There was a long delay at the post, but the horses finally got away in good order, although Prig was left at the post. Applause took the lead at once, and made the running, with Nick keeping a short distance behind. As they turned into the stretch Waltzer, who had been running easily in third place, began to come up, and there was a sharp tussle for a few seconds, when Waltzer and Applause drew away, and, in a drive, Waltzer won by half a length.

In the fourth race Lamplighter was backed into the place of favoritism, with Counter Tenor second choice. Pepper, too, had many followers, and Beldemere and Deerslayer were far from friendless. Rowe got them away on the first attempt, with Counter Tenor and Deerslayer in front. They ran this way to the stretch, with Lamplighter sulking in spite of Hamilton's urging. As they straightened out for the last effort, Counter Tenor came away, under the urging of Sims, and won very easily. Lamplighter concluded to try for the place, and got it by half a length from Pepper.

All but Ben Brush, Margrave, and Karma were scratched from the fifth race, and the Dwyer colt was a prohibitive favorite. He indulged Margrave with the lead to the straight, when he took the position, under a heavy pull, and won easily in a common gallop.

Discount was the favorite for the last race at odds on, but he receded to even money when "Pittsburg Phil's" money went in on Ed Kearney. Peacemaker showed the way to the stretch, but when he was challenged by Discount, gave it up, and was whipped into second place, a long way ahead of Ed Kearney and the others, who straggled along to the finish.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $800, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02½. No bid for the winner.

1—Kamsin, L. Ezell's b. c., by Blazes-Miss Hall, 110 pounds, $1,000.....(Reiff)
2—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., 110, $1,000.....(Perkins)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 110.(Williams)
4—Marisan, 107. 7—Remnant II., 109.
5—Hersey, 107. 8—Cotton King, 110.
6—Gismonda, 110. 9—St. Lawrence, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
11—5..Kamsin	....3—5	6—1..Gismonda	....2—1
6—5..Captive	.....1—2	10—1..Remnant	....4—1
10—1..Premier	.....4—1	30—1..Cotton King.	10—1
15—1..Marsian	.....5—1	25—1..St. Law'ce.	10—1
10—1..Hersey	.....4—1		

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Nanki Pooh, Erie Stable's br. c., by Darebin-Yum Yum, 119 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's b. f., 109.....(Perkins)
3—Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 109.....(J. Murphy)
4—Brandywine, 104. 6—Connoisseur, 109.
5—Flying Dutch., 125. 7—Owlet, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Nanki Pooh	....4—5	1—1..F. Dutchman.	2—5
6—1..Lucania	.....2—1	12—1..Connoisseur	..4—1
8—1..Gotham	.....3—1	12—1..Owlet	.....4—1
12—1..Brandywine	..4—1		

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Waltzer, J. J. Hyland's b. c., 3 years, by Darebin-Sly Dance, 108 pounds, $1,000.....(Griffin)
2—Applause, G. E. Smith's ch. f., 3, 108, $2,000.....(Doggett)
3—Nick, J. Hynes's br. h., 5, 109, $500..(Sims)
4—Ameer, 4, 107. 7—Cuckoo, 4, 99.
5—Iola, 4, 99. 8—Melba, 5, 104.
6—Shelley Tuttle, 5, 103. 9—Prig, 4, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Waltzer	.....4—5	30—1..Sh'y Tuttle.	10—1
11—5..Applause	....7—10	30—1..Cuckoo	.....10—1
7—5..Nick	.....1—2	60—1..Melba	.....20—1
20—1..Ameer	.....8—1	20—1..Prig	.....8—1
15—1..Iola	.....5—1		

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57.

1—Counter Tenor, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn, 112 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Lamplighter, Milton Young's br. h., 6, 105.....(Hamilton)
3—Pepper, P. Dunne's br. c., 3, 102.....(Perkins)
4—Beldemere, 4, 107. 5—Deerslayer, 3, 95.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Counter T'r	.7—10	4—1..Beldemere	..7—5
6—5..Lamplighter	.1—2	30—1..Deerslayer	..8—1
3—1..Pepper	.....4—5		

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11.

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 118 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Margrave, Blenton Stable's ch. c., 115.(Griffin)
3—Karma, O. A. Jones's br. f., 103.....(O'Leary)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—20..Ben Brush	...Out	60—1..Karma	....10—1
2—1..Margrave	.....Out		

Won by three parts of a length; two lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½. No bid for the winner.

1—Discount, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4 years, by Deceiver-Hattie B., 104 pounds, $1,200.....(Perkins)
2—Peacemaker, Goughacres Stable's br. g., 4, 106, $1,700.....(J. Murphy)
3—Ed Kearney, G. E. Smith's ch. c., 4, 108, $1,000.....(Doggett)
4—Cass, 4, 102. 5—Captain T., 5, 102.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Discount	....1—3	15—1..Cass	.....2—1
2—1..Peacemaker	.7—10	20—1..Captain T.	..6—1
5—2..Ed Kearney	.7—10		

Won by half a length; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Merry Prince	114	Volley	100
Salable	108	Whippany	92
Intermission	102		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages, guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Sir Excess	122	Patrician	111
Sir Walter	117	Augusta Belle	90
Galilee	113		

THIRD RACE.—The Greenfield Stakes, for three-year-olds, guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Harry Reed	108	Hawarden	93
Manchester	104	Irish Reel	93
Annisette	102	Kisbern	92
Bellicoso	95	Nicolini	92

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter.

Marshall	107	Cass	102
Diabolus	107	Augusta Belle	99
Auelbert	102	The Swain	92
Candelabra	102		

FIFTH RACE.—The Culver Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rey Del Carreres	135	Ina	107
Discount	117	Kamsin	90
Ed Kearney	113	Crescendo	99
Brandywine	110	Hermanita	97
Lustre	107		

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

Medium II.	112	Senator Murphy	109
Mr. Reel	112	Connemaugh	109
King of Bohemia	112	Carib	109
Whippany	112	Belle Amie	109
King Hero	112	Runover	109
Bon Ami	112		

BASEBALL SEASON ENDED.

New-York Winds Up the Season in the Ninth Place.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 8; New-York, 3.
Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 9.
Washington, 15; Boston, 7. (First game.)
Boston, 10; Washington, 8. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1..Baltimore	87	43	.669
2..Cleveland	84	46	.646
3..Philadelphia	78	53	.595
4..Chicago	72	58	.554
5..Brooklyn	71	60	.542
5..Boston	71	60	.542
7..Pittsburg	71	61	.538
8..Cincinnati	66	64	.508
9..New-York	66	65	.504
10..Washington	43	85	.336
11..St. Louis	39	92	.298
12..Louisville	35	96	.269

There was little interest taken in the baseball match at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York and Baltimore clubs, owing to the fact that Saturday's game settled the League championship. There were less than 500 people present, and slight attention was paid to the game.

The New-Yorks made a very good beginning, and for the first four innings held their end up in good shape. They opened the game by scoring 2 runs in the first inning. Fuller made a safe hit, stole second, and scored on a wild throw by Clarkson. George Davis made a single and moved up a peg, when Batton was given his base on balls. Harry Davis then made a two-base hit and George Davis scored.

The Baltimores also landed a run in their half of the inning, as McGraw led off with a single to right and took third on Keeler's single to centre. After Jennings got out, Kelly drove a long fly to Tiernan in right field and McGraw scored on the throw-in. Nothing more in the scoring line was accomplished until the fourth inning, when Stafford was given his base on balls, went to third on Farrell's single, and scored while Farrell was being put out while trying to steal to second.

In the fifth inning the Baltimores took the lead, which they maintained to the end. Clarkson opened by hitting a ball to George Davis, at second, and on the latter's error he reached first in safety. McGraw was given his base on balls, and when Keeler hit to Batton the latter made a wild throw, which enabled Clarkson to score and McGraw to go to third. Keeler was put out in attempting to take second. Jennings batted the ball, and McGraw came in from third, tying the score. Fuller made a good stop of the ball hit by Brodie, but made a wild throw, and Jennings scored on the error.

The Baltimores did some more scoring in the sixth inning, when Carey was given his base on balls and McGraw followed with a home run. Keeler then got his base on an error by Fuller and scored on Jennings's three-bagger. The latter scored on a single by Kelly. This was the last scoring of the game, which was called on account of darkness at the end of the eighth inning. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	1	3	1	1
Tiernan, rf	0	1	3	1	0	0
V.Hutt, c	0	2	1	0	0	1
G.Davis, 2b	1	1	5	3	1	0
Batton, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	0
H.Davis, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	0
Stafford, lf	1	1	0	2	0	0
Farrell, c	0	1	2	2	0	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	24	9	3	

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	3	2	0	1	1	
Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0	
Jenn'gs, ss	2	2	1	4	0	
Kelly, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
Brodie, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	1	0	
Carey, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	
Clarke, c	0	1	2	1	0	
Clarkson, p	1	0	0	1	1	
Total	8	9	24	8	4	

New-York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Baltimore, 2. First base on balls—New-York, 4; Baltimore, 6. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Baltimore, 8. Struck out—New-York, 2; Baltimore, 2. Home run—McGraw. Three-base hit—Jennings. Stolen bases—Fuller, H. Davis, (2,) Brodie, Clarke. Double play—H. Davis, unassisted. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROOKLYN'S LAST DEFEAT.

Philadelphia Players Did It in a Ten-Inning Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn this afternoon in a ten-inning game, which concluded the season here. Less than 1,000 persons shivered through the contest. The visitors tied the score in the ninth by heavy batting, and Hamilton scored the winning run for Philadelphia in the tenth on his base on balls and Delahanty's double. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hamilton, cf	5	3	2	0	1	
Delahty, lf	2	1	2	0	0	
Cross, 3b	1	0	0	2	1	
Reilly, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	
Grady, c	0	2	8	1	1	
Thomp'n, rf	0	1	2	2	0	
Turner, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Madison, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
Sullivan, ss	0	1	1	1	0	
Hallman, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	
Boyle, 1b	0	1	9	1	1	
Taylor, p	1	1	1	4	0	
Total	10	17	30	15	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	3	1	0	
Shindle, 3b	2	2	0	4	0	
Corcoran, ss	2	2	4	2	0	
Foutz, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	
And'son, lf	2	3	0	0	0	
Daly, 2b	2	2	4	5	1	
Shoch, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Dumbert, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Grim, c	0	1	3	1	0	
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	4	0	
Total	9	13	30	17	3	

Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	—10
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 8. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Kennedy, 2. Three-base hits—Anderson, Grim. Two-base hits—Hamilton, (2,) Delahanty, Taylor, Corcoran, Daly, Dumbert, Kennedy. Double play—Griffin and Corcoran. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Murray.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON, (First Game.)

Washington	0	3	0	0	0	5	2	5	0	—15
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	—7

Base hits—Washington, 16; Boston, 9. Errors—Washington, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Boswell and McGuire; Stivetts and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON, (Second Game.)

Washington	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	—8
Boston	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	—10

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Washington, 11; Boston, 10. Errors—Washington, 8; Boston, 8. Batteries—Molesworth and McGuire; Dolan and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

LONDON ATHLETES DINED.

They Meet the Members of the New-York A. C. at an Informal Spread.

The New-York Athletic Club tendered a dinner to the members of the London Athletic Club team last evening. It was a thoroughly informal affair, and very enjoyable to all concerned. The tables were spread in the gymnasium of the Fifty-fifth Street clubhouse, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

The object of the dinner was to give the members of the club an opportunity to meet the Londoners. Those members of the London team who also belong to the Cambridge team were not present, as the latter are in strict training at Berkeley Oval. Many of the cracks of the New-York Athletic Club's team were likewise absent. President James Whitely of the New-York Athletic presided. On his right sat Vice President Montague Shearman of the London Athletic Club, and on his left B. C. Williams, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the local club. The athlete guests were E. J. Wilkins, H. J. Davenport, C. H. Lewin, C. A. Bradley, H. G. Steavenson, R. Williams, Godfrey Shaw, and W. J. Oakley.

The members of the home team present were C. J. Kilpatrick, H. S. Lyons, A. L. Remington, Thomas I. Lee, E. B. Bloss, R. T. Lyons, and E. C. Carter. Among the club members present were Hugh H. Baxter, J. C. Gulick, Dr. John Wilson Gibbs, L. H. Orr, W. H. McCormack, Waldo Sprague, J. J. Kennedy, E. F. Schenck, Col. C. F. Horner, Lyman Brown, C. H. Bliss, E. J. Wendell, Bartow S. Weeks, James Brisbane, E. S. Thomason, J. Seaver Page, A. H. Wheeler, J. H. Stead, H. A. Rogers, T. C. Van Santvoord, A. R. Hawley, A. E. Colfax, Daniel D. Youmans, Charles Herbert, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of England; District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, Dr. B. F. O'Connor, W. H. Harrison, J. Wills, Elliott Burris, Douglass Henry, and E. W. Kearney.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE.

The Howlery Growlery Room.

Laura E. Richards in St. Nicholas.

It doesn't pay to be cross—
It's not worth while to try it,
For mammy's eyes so sharp
Are very sure to spy it;
A pinch on Billy's arm,
A snarl or a sullen gloom,
No longer we stay, but must up and away
To the Howlery Growlery room.

CHORUS—
Hi! the Howlery! ho! the Growlery!
Ha! the Sniffery, Snarlery, Scowlery!
There we may may stay,
If we choose, all day;
But it's only a smile that can bring us away.

If mammy catches me
A-pitching into Billy;
If Billy breaks my whip,
Or scares my rabbit silly:
It's "Make it up, boys, quick!
Or else you know your doom!"
We must kiss and be friends, or the squabble ends,
In the Howlery Growlery room.

CHORUS—
Hi! the Howlery! ho! the Growlery!
Ha! the Sniffery, Snarlery, Scowlery!
There we may stay,
If we choose, all day;
But it's only a smile that can bring us away.

So it doesn't pay to be bad;
There's nothing to be won in it;
And when you come to think,
There's really not much fun in it.
So, come! The sun is out,
The lilacs are all a-bloom.
Come out and play, and we'll keep away
From the Howlery Growlery room.

CHORUS—
Hi! the Howlery! ho! the Growlery!
Ha! the Sniffery, Snarlery, Scowlery!
There we may stay,
If we choose, all day;
But it's only a smile that can bring us away.

Straightened It Out.

From The Philadelphia Call.

In a city within half a thousand miles to the west, the trolley cars have a board about 8 or 9 inches square suspended at one side of the front platform with one large letter upon it. A means the car goes to Allenton, B to Bowlersville, C out Brown Street, and so on. Four members of a family that recently moved here from that city labored hard to tell a current joke, due to the signs.

"They have a colored E on the front platform," said one.

"No," corrected No. 2, "they have an African sign."

"You mean," added No. 3, "that the cars always have a negro on board."

"That isn't it," asserted No. 4. "It's something about the motorman being colored."

"Oh! exclaimed the almost bewildered listener, "I suppose you mean they always have a darky on the front platform."?

All in chorus: "Yes, that's it. There's a dark E on the front of each car."

Logical Conclusion.

From Truth.

He was leaning dejectedly against a lamp post, contemplating immensities, when I accidentally brushed against him.

"Look out!" he exclaimed. "Don't you dare disturb me."

"Why not?" I asked, turning, as I recognized his voice.

"Caush I'm the shentre of the unicorn—no, I mean un'versh," he explained, thickly.

"How did you find it out?" I asked, admiring his egotism.

"Go 'way, foolish man, before you pre-preshipitate chaos," he expostulated.

"First tell me how you know you're the centre of the universe," I insisted.

"Ain't everyshing revolving around me?" he demanded, indignantly.

Quantity, Not Place.

From St. Nicholas for October.

Said A, "Whene'r I stand between
The letters B and D,
I'm in the midst of all that's Bad,
As you may plainly see."

"How strange!" said merry, laughing E,
"When I between them am,
I'm tucked up comfortably in Bed,
And happy as a clam."

"It's quality within ourselves,"
Then mused the letter A,
"And not the place we occupy,
That makes us sad or gay."

A Jewel for a Jury.

From The New-York Weekly.

Lawyer—Have you formed any opinion on this case?

Juryman—No, Sir.

"Do you think, after the evidence on both sides is all in, you would be able to form any opinion?"

"No, Sir,"

"You'll do."

Repudiated the Relationship.

From The Washington Star.

"Lemme out!" yelled the chimpanzee; "lemme out. I want to get at 'im."

"Why, Jocko," said his mate; "what on earth is the matter?"

"See that dude going along the gravel walk?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm after him. I heard him say he believed we were his ancestors."

Superfluous.

From The Washington Star.

"No, Sir," said the gentleman from Kentucky, "out our way, Sir, we never tell a man what to do for a bad cold."

"Is that so?"

"Certainly. If a gentleman in Kentucky, Sir, has a cold and doesn't know what to do for it, Sir, it shows at once that he is an alien and not entitled to our neighborly offices, Sir."

A Good Reputation in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Cutten—I met a man this morning who came from your old town in Wisconsin. Said he knew you well. Gives you an excellent reputation, too.

Dryde—Spoke well of me, did he!

Cutten—Well, no; but he said he didn't know anything mean about you.

A Great Deprivation in Bombay.

From The Rochester Union.

It is said that 7 per cent. of the public school children in Bombay are near-sighted. It is a great misfortune. When a near-sighted Bombay schoolboy throws a snowball and hits the teacher, mistaking him for a playmate, we presume he is not allowed to go skating that day.

Help Wanted—Females.

COOKS.—Young; general housework, chambermaids, laundresses, German governess. At St. Barth'lomew's Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A German girl, between 25 and 35, to take care of two young children; none without references need apply. Call, Tuesday, between 12 and 1, at 147 East 34th St.

WANTED—A Protestant, French, English, or Scotch nurse, under 30 years of age, for child of 7. Call, with references, at 44 West 21st St., Tuesday from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A young chambermaid and waitress in private family; wages, $16; best personal reference required. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 19 West 35th St.

WANTED—A Protestant waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in small private family in city. A. B., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Competent nurse to take care of a baby; good wages; city references required. Call, 9 to 12, at 104 East 79th St.

WANTED—A competent maid and seamstress; must understand hairdressing; wages, $20. Call, Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at 24 West 53d St.

WANTED—A refined German girl to care for three grown children; references. 38 West 120th St.

WANTED—Competent Protestant waitress; must have good city references. 331 Madison Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

OFFICE CLERK WANTED, ABOUT 30 YEARS old, with first-class experience in desk work and exceptionally accurate and correct. Address, with full details of experience, age, salary, &c., E. W. B., Box 175 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY, ABLE-BODIED, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30, citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—A woman who has had the care of rooms in hotels and a first-class apartment house, where she was engaged over eight years, wants similar employment; will give references to owner of building and others. F. B., 106 West 42d St.

CARETAKER.—By a competent servant, having strictly temperate husband, no incumbrance, would like bachelor apartments or care of private house; best city reference. American Protestant, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; city or short distance in country; is neat and obliging; has first-class city reference. 70 West 53d St. Halladay.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant as chambermaid in private family; willing to assist with sewing, washing, or waiting; city references. 310 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid or assist with waiting or sewing; best references; willing, obliging. 218 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with waiting; first-class reference. 525 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced chambermaid and waitress in private family; Protestant; good city reference from last employer. 956 8th Av.; ring Cassell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; willing to assist with waiting. 184 East 76th St.; ring Kerrigan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in American family; first-class city reference. 787 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—COOK and Laundress.—By two girls; reference. 306 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best city references. 230 East 45th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and do sewing; good city reference. 404 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl; good waitress; kind to children; city or country; references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city references; American family. Annie, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; willing and obliging. 124 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and mending; best city reference. 1,294 3d Av.; ring bell.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By a young girl; best city reference. J. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in a small family; best reference. M. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family; best city reference. 441 West 51st St., Lyon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist with other work in a private family. 104 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—English person; city references. Miss Mitchell, 102 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST at WAIT NG.—Good city reference. 36 East 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; one as first-class cook; other chambermaid and waitress; city or country; first-class references. 1,157 3d Av.; Cook's bell.

COOK.—French; competent; understands all branches of cooking; in private family; first-class city reference. A. B., 234 East 33d St.; two days.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 1,696 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent women; one as good cook and baker, the other good waitress; private family; city reference. E. S., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all branches; last employer can be seen. 264 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; best city reference from late employer. Call, for two days, at 119 West 60th St., MacNamara's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and to assist with the washing; good baker; willing and obliging; best city reference. 155 West 25th St.

COOK.—By an active middle-aged Scotch Protestant woman as cook and laundress; good bread and pastry; willing and obliging; city reference. 239 West 27th St., top floor.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to country; best reference given. 245 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a capable and reliable woman as cook in first-class private family; understands all branches; city or country; best references. 217 West 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; one and a half years' best city references from last employer. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches; city or country; best recommendations. Call, two days, Delaney, 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in all kinds of cooking and catering; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. M. A., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $25. S. A., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; understands French and English cooking; six years in New-York; eighteen months in last place; wages, $35. Cook, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; best city references; home wanted. Address, by letter, Jennie, 1,838 3d Av.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as excellent cook; makes soups; first-class baker; understands her business; private family; best city reference. K., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; city or country; city reference. 233 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; first-class baker; understands all kinds of cream and desserts; reference. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; will do some washing; three years' best references. Present employer's, 123 West 80th St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good reference. 231 West 19th St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; best city reference from last place. 443 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; assist with washing and ironing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and assist with washing in private family; best city reference. 453 West 50th St., McKeon's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress in private family; good baker; economical; city reference. M. R., 661 9th Av.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her duties; best city references. 127 West 72d St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 107 East 63d St.

COOK.—First-class English cook, where kitchen maid is kept; best English and city references. H. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 348 West 40th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; good city reference. Call, from 9 to 12, at 113 West 56th St., Starling's bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook or laundress, by the day; city references. 459 3d Av. Mrs. Stubs.

COOK.—By a good German cook; no washing or ironing; good reference. 349 East 34th St., dentist's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. 101 East 40th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; many years' reference from present employer. 63 East 53d St.

COOK.—By neat German girl to do cooking in small family; flat; seen at present employer's. 163 West 55th St., top flat.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; three years' city references. 332 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference from last place. 360 West 52d St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young German woman in a private family; wages, $25; best reference. Mrs. Francfort, 237 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman to cook by the day or week; best city reference. Moderate, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent woman; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference. M., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as good cook; thoroughly trustworthy; excellent city references. S. R., 135 West 16th St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as plain cook; small private family; willing and obliging; reference. M., 164 East 28th St., O'Neill's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch woman; assist washing; apartment house preferred; city and country reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; salary, $40. 303 West 54th St., Robinson's bell.

COOK.—By good plain cook, by young woman; city reference. 320 East 26th St

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Active and Prices Much Higher.

INFLUENCED BY THE WEST AND SOUTH

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Easy—Provisions Higher—Cotton Excited—Coffee Higher.

The speculative interest was much enlarged in most all commodities, and the day's business was of a wild character, with prices fluctuating each moment, as influenced by the rapid changes at Chicago, while outsiders bought more freely, and the close of wheat was at decidedly higher prices. Provisions sympathized with grain and closed firmer, with only a moderate trade. Cotton was excited and feverish, with the South and Liverpool, and advanced about ¼c. Coffee was more active and higher on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 in elevator..... 68¼@ 68⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator..... 24½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 38 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.15 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.20 @ 3.25
Cotton, middling uplands..... 8⅛@ 9
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 9.75 @10.00
Lard, Western steam..... @ 6.27½
Beef, family..... 9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamye, fancy..... 21½@ 22
Sugar, granulated..... 4¼@ 4 9-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 15⅞@ 16
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... @ 9
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 12.00 @12.25
Lead..... 3.35 @ 3.37½

WHEAT—Contracts—The sentiment was bullish here most of the day, to correspond with the West. It looked as though the outsiders were taking hold, and that the buying sentiment, which has been pronounced for some time, was extending to grain. It was certain that operating orders were more general. It was said that some of the large Western dealers were taking hold, including those usually most interested in provisions. There was an increase in the visible supply, but not to the extent expected, while at some of the Winter wheat points the supply had been diminished. The most decided advance in prices here occurred after 2 P. M., when the West jumped rapidly. The early advance here was ¾@1c, followed by ⅛ rise, declining ½c, advancing 1c, to decline 1¼c, closing at 1⅛@1⅜c rise for the day, with reports of a larger export business, chiefly at the outports. The cables were better. The sales for December were at 68 3-16@69⅛c, closing at 69⅛c....Spot was fairly active and higher, with options. Sales, 112,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Spring at 3c over December, free on board, afloat, and 80,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅛@¼c over December, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ½c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; 69⅝c for No. 1 hard, afloat, 68⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅜c.... Clearances hence, 25,370 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 48,612 bushels; receipts, 106,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 135,945 bushels; in the interior, 1,227,907 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 76,516 bushels, or to 4,114,738 bushels, (1,268,438 bushels contract red and 530,331 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 279,400 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,383,000 bushels, or to 40,768,000 bushels, against 71,421,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were not influenced to any extent by the sharp rise in wheat, but trading was more active and early prices ½c lower on account of the heavy receipts and clearances, but closed firm and was steadier at ⅛@¼c advance. Spot was easier and more active, with considerable selling pressure. Sales, 129,000 bushels, including 104,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 2⅛@2⅜c over October, free on board, afloat, 15,000 bushels white at 37½c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels yellow at 39⅝c, delivered. ....Receipts, 185,250 bushels, at Atlantic ports, 232,209 bushels; in the interior, 334,249 bushels....Clearances hence, 111,807 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 239,330 bushels....Stock in warehouses increased for the week 39,958 bushels, or to 281,010 bushels, (80,439 bushels No. 2 corn, and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 40,000 bushels, or to 5,451,000 bushels, against 4,305,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were without special feature and ruled quiet, with the close steady at ⅛c decline....Spot were more active and easier on whites, with mixed steady.... Sales, 78,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25⅜c for 26,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c; rejected white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c, track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 26@32c; for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 121,300 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 92,312 bushels, or to 537,903 bushels, (45,582 bushels No. 2 white and 342,766 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 320,000 bushels, or to 7,725,000 bushels, against 8,234,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	120,000	67 @67⅜	67⅛
December	9,930,000	68 3-16@69⅛	69⅛
May	1,510,000	71¾ @72⅞	72⅝
Total	11,560,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	70,000	37¼@37⅝	37¼
November	270,000	37¼@37⅜	37⅜
December	50,000	36 @36½	36
May	430,000	35⅝@35 9-16	35½
Total	570,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	125,000	24 @24⅜	24
November	20,000	24¼@24½	24¼
December	100,000	24½@24⅝	24½
May		@..	25⅝
No. 2 white—			
October		@..	25¼
Total	245,000		

FLOUR—Holders advanced prices generally 5@10c per bbl, and there was only a light inquiry at the advance. Sales, 8,300 bbls, including 300 bbls Winter patents at $2.60, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.75@$2.95, 150 bbls fine at $2.25, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.60, 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.25, 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75, 2,300 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.40, 600 bbls Winter clear at $3.10@$3.20, 500 sacks do at $3, and 500 sacks fine do at $2.60@$3.10....Arrivals, 13,281 bbls and 16,539 sacks; exports, 15 bbls and 155 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 8,916 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.80@ 2.90
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.25@ 3.30
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.40
Patents	3.30@ 3.45
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	$2.00@2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.80@ 3.10
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.30@ 3.40
Patents	3.20@ 3.35	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.35@ 3.60	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—More active and firm; sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $8.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; quoted at $1.90@$2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand and moderate at steady prices. Quoted. Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46@47c; Western, 44@45c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@2.60; white do, $2.90@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; choice hominy, 5c; coarse meal, 77c; fine do, 95c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@75c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market showed a better tone, with a moderate advance. It was clear that the delay over making new oil was in instances causing a little apprehension among buyers, while strengthening the views of holders generally. The planters were steadily adding to their accumulations of seed, and were able to furnish quantities to the mills sufficient to set them in a general way to work, but with the prices offered they do not appear hurried over marketing the supplies, while giving most of their time to the forwarding of cotton at its relatively satisfactory prices. On the other hand, the mills could not afford to exceed the $5@$6 per ton rates for seed at the railroad stations, with the current prices and outlook for the oil and meal. It is a question as to whether a few mills may become frightened over the slow marketing of seed, and, taking the chances of the future oil market, secure a supply of seed to keep their mills busy. Whatever change in the prices of oil, it could not be material, unless hog products should show a material advance; the course of the lard market, therefore, is watched with much concern. A few small export orders have appeared here for prime yellow at ½c advance, and sales of distinctly prime grade have been made at 27½c, of 800 bbls for export; besides of 500 bbls to the home trade at 27½c. Good off-grade yellow is very hard to buy under 27c, and some small lots exceed that price. Sales of 200 bbls at 27½c. There was a lot of new crude, in barrels, on offer here, from Georgia, at 24c. New crude in bulk had 18c bid at the mills in Texas, but not many have any selling price at present in the uncertainty over seed supplies and production. COCOANUT OIL had a moderate inquiry; Ceylon quoted at 5½@5¼c. PALM OIL was at firm prices on moderate demand; Lagos at 5⅛@5¼c; prime red at 4⅜@4⅝c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 43c, boiled at 46c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 46c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; 51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—The oil market here today closed at 123¾, the only quotation. Standard Oil Company's price, 123.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market sympathized with grain, beyond which there was not an especial feature. The belief was that the shortage in cotton and grain was provoking a firm holding of hog products, despite their comparatively moderate trading, with the belief that the outside interest would widen. Pork advanced 10@12½c, lard 2½@5 points, and October short ribs 25@27½c, from which there were slight reactions for pork and lard and 12½ points on ribs. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 19,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 3,374 bbls pork, 10,190,151 lb lard, and 7,185,150 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,698 bbls pork, 5,255,485 lb lard, and 11,713,405 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week 8,393 bbls pork, 6,561,337 lb. lard, and 13,865,900 lb meats; same time last year, 9,259 bbls pork, 6,869,489 lb lard and 12,029,800 lb meats.

LARD—The export trading was quieter, but the packers had more confidence, with the general outside stronger speculative sentiment, and an advance was made of 2½@5 points, with the close 2½ points better than Saturday. At the West, October was at 5.85@5.90c, closing at 5.87½@5.90c; January at 5.87½@5.92½c, closing at 5.92½c asked; May at 6.05c bid and 6.10c asked, closing at 6.07½c asked. Here there was a light advance, in the face of weak cables, which 35c tcs were sold, closing at 6.27½c. City steam was firm at 6@6.05c; sales of 75 tcs. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.27c, nominal. Refined had a moderate export demand, with Continent quoted at 6.75c, and London at 6.80c. Compound lard was slow, with 4½@5c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—Advanced at the West 10@12½c, and closed within 2½@5c of the best prices on the firmer grain and hog position, without showing much activity. Here trade was at $8.32½@$8.47½, closing at $8.42½ nominal; December was at $8.50@$8.60, closing at $8.55; January at $9.05@$9.75, closing at $9.62½; May at $9.82½@$9.90, closing at $9.85. Here there was more firmness over cash prices; sales of 300 bbls here for export. Quotations here: For mess, job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—At the West October short ribs were advanced temporarily 32½c, followed by a reaction, with confidence in short interest, and the close only 20 points above Saturday, while November is at 7½ points advance. October was at 5.35@5.70c, closing at 5.57½c; November at 5.17½@5.25c, closing at 5.25c nominal; January at 4.90@4.95c, closing at 4.92½c asked.

CUTMEATS—Small lots of city pickled bellies, 12-lb average, were taken up at 7c and of 10-lb average at 7⅛c. Generally the market was firm, without showing more than moderate trading. City pickled shoulders, 10@12-lb, and bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7⅛c; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅝c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was at well sustained prices on moderate export and home demands. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12 @$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in bbls, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

HOP GRAMS—There was little inquiry from the smokers, who were against paying the firm prices held; quoted at $14.50 at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were higher, with moderate supplies. Receipts at the West, 37,596 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; active; averaged 5c higher; heavy closed easy; $3.75@$4.40; left over, 2,400 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,141 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.50@$4.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,397 head; higher; $3.80@$4.30. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,005 head; $3.75@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; active; $4.15@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.90 @$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; strong to higher; $3.80@$4.15. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Quotations here were 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6⅜@6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market has a strong tone, with 4⅜c bid for city, and all of the accumulations taken up by the soap trade, which has had increased wants to the taking up as well of more out-of-town goods. Sales of 350 hhds city at 4⅜c, and 60,000 lb country, in lots, at 4⅜@4⅝c. For Australian 5¼c was quoted nominal.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was no demand. The holders of large lots were not willing to accept 6c, but held at about 6⅛c, and through that the Western markets were in better position, although no sales have as yet been reported from Chicago over 6¼c. A moderate quantity could be placed to the local consumers at 6c. For lard stearine the market was quiet and nominal at 7¼@7⅜c for Western. For oleo oil, sales of small lots in Rotterdam at 49½ florins for Harrison, showing an advance.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15⅝@16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.80 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	22½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bucaramanga	18½@20½	Bucaramanga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18⅝	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts went up at once here yesterday 11@20 points, followed by violent fluctuations, and before the close even higher prices, under great excitement in the trading. All outside markets were buoyant, and furnished full general buying orders here. New-Orleans sent the most stimulating reports, opening fully 26 points higher, afterward losing 13 points, to recover to strong figures. Liverpool was at 6@7 points rise, and it was said that the latter market was in a good degree affected by reports sent out from New-Orleans of severe frosts in Texas and Alabama, while at the same time giving out the temperature of 46° and 48° for those sections, the latter if not to Liverpool, then to domestic markets generally, which hardly harmonized. There were many dispatches showing a more general sentiment over the poor crop prospects, and under the nervous condition of affairs they helped to increase the outside buying interest, which comes from all quarters, and sweeps aside any slight development to unload for profits. The port receipts for the week are estimated very small, as compared with those of last year, or 205,000 bales, against 242,827 bales last season. The close of the market here shows steadiness, with the advance, as against the latest of Saturday, 22@24 points, and the total sales for the day 389,700 bales. Spot was advanced ¼c, with sales of 410 bales to spinners, and 100 bales, delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	9⅝
Middling uplands	9⅛

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c on
Strict middling stained	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices	—Extremes— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
October	8.88@8.90	8.92	8.81	1,300
November	8.90@8.92	8.95	8.84	7,200
December	8.99@9.00	9.04	8.89	61,200
January	9.07@9.08	9.12	8.96	204,000
February	9.13@9.14	9.17	9.03	4,300
March	9.19@9.20	9.23	9.10	100,000
April	9.25@9.26	9.26	9.22	1,900
May	9.30@9.31	9.36	9.21	8,100
Total				389,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	6882	10375	....	....	....	....
New-Orleans	7305	18557	....	....	....	....
Mobile	797	2172	....	....	....	....
Savannah	4293	6241	....	....	....	....
Charleston	5951	6199	....	....	....	....
Wilmington	2315	2053	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	1188	2020	....	....	....	....
Baltimore	169	....	....	....	....	....
New-York	....	1265	....	....	....	....
Boston	126	200	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	130	275	....	....	....	....
West Point	....	610	....	....	....	....
Total	28856	53578				
This day last week	21758	31239	29295	19634	23786	25174
This day last year	38381	46472	48523	28754	36858	44789

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies of fine grades very light, with demand fair at full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	29@30
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	20@31		

RICE—Demand was very good, and firm prices ruled.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅜@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4⅜@4⅝	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3⅜@4		
Head	5¼@6		

SUGAR—Raw was firm and in moderate demand. Sales, 3,000 tons Java firsts, 98° test, at 3¼c. Refined fairly active and firm....Reports from Germany and France are to the effect that the old beet root crop would be taken care of and present prices upheld.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3⅛ @3¼
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 13-16@2⅞
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½ @3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4 11-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 11-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 11-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅝
XXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
(1) Columbia A	4 9-16@4⅝
(2) Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4 3-16@4⅜
(4) Phoenix A	4¼ @4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 7	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3⅞ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 13-16@3⅞
No. 11	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 13	@3⅝
No. 14	@3 5-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Part of a car of new State marrow beans in to-day sold at $1.70, and the demand is now running a little ahead of the supply. New pea and medium there are scarcely any offering; jobbers are inquiring for them, and the feeling is rather firm at the figures quoted. New red kidney have but little call at the moment, and might be bought at shade lower. Old beans of all varieties and grades are having slow sales, and values are unsettled and weak. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, marrow, 1894, $1.55@$1.60; do, pea, 1895, $1.50; do, medium, 1895, $1.55; do, pea and medium, 1894, $1.40 @$1.45; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.60@$1.65; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.30; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, 1895, $1.90; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.90@$1.95; do, lima, California, $3@$3.15; do, foreign pea, $1.20@$1.30; do, foreign medium, $1.15@ $1.25; green peas, barrels, 95c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, 85@87½c.

BUTTER—A fair demand and firm market for fancy creamery, which cleans up closely. Grades just under are selling moderately, but all others are quiet and unimproved. The best June creamery is fairly active at 20@20½c, with lower grades at 16@19c. State dairy is quiet for the quality offering.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	21½@22
Creamery, Western, extras	@22
Creamery, Western, firsts	18½@20¼
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State, dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @..
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @18½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, thirds	12½@13
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @13
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11 @12¾
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	12 @..
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11½
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—Very moderate offerings, in addition to high first cost give a stronger feeling, while the demand is of a light character.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	@8¼
State, full cream, large, colored, choice	@8
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	@8
State, full cream, large, white, choice	@7¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	7¼@7½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	6 @7
State, full cream, small size, col., fancy	8¾@9
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8¾@9
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	8 @8½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6½@7¾
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @6½
State, part skims, large white, choice	5 @5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5 @5¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @4½
State, part skims, common	3 @3⅝
State, full skims	2 @2½

EGGS—Fancy are firm on the light supply, some lots reaching 17½c. Lower qualities are freely offered.

State, country marks, per doz	17½@	18
Pennsylvania, country marks	17½@	18
Western, northerly sections, fresh gathered, fancy selected	17 @	17½
Western, northerly sections, average prime	16½@	17
Western, central sections, prime	16½@	17
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	16 @	16½
Western, refrigerator, prime	15½@	16
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-dozen case	$4.00	@$4.50
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.45	@ 3.75
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00	@ 3.45
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.40	@ 2.70
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.50	@ 3.40
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50	@ 2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Market still burdened with common grades, mostly of late sorts, for which any reasonable bids are accepted. Good qualities are held about steady, but sell very slowly. Fancy table fruit continues relatively scarce and firm. Pears steady for high grades, but poor stock neglected. Quinces a shade firmer. Peaches in fair demand, and steady; a few fancy large and high-colored exceed our quotations. Grapes in fair supply, and of irregular quality; demand fair for all choice grades in gift crates, or small baskets, but poor grades sell poorly, unless packed in trays or barrels, fit for winemakers' use. A good demand for these at 1½@1¾c per lb. Cranberries have little or no call. A few fine sound fresh goods may bring a slight premium, but general business is at former quotations. A large supply of defective fruit remains in store, which holders are very anxious to be rid of. We quote: Apples, evaporated, per lb, 4@5c; do, Gravenstein, $2@$2.50; do, King, $1.50@$2; do, usual Fall varieties, good to prime, $1@$1.50; do, Baldwin, $1@$1.25; do, Greening, 75c@$1; do, inferior, 50@75c. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Boston, per box, $1.50@$2.25; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; do, Clairgean, $1.50@$2.50; do, Beurre d'Anjou and Sheldon, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, 75c@$1.25. Quinces, $2@$2.75. Plums, per 4-lb basket, 40@80c. Peaches, Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2.25; do, per crate, $1@$1.75; do, per basket, 75c@$1.50; do, Jersey, usual grades, per basket, 50@$1. Grapes, State, Delaware, per basket, 8@15c; do, Niagara, 7@12c; do, Concord, 7@8c; do, up-river, Concord, per crate, 50@75c. Wine grapes, per 10-lb basket, 12½@15c. Cape Cod, per bbl, $3@$5.50. DRIED—There is no change in the general position of evaporated apples. Trade is not large, but receipts of the best grades are moderate, and these are held fairly steady. Inferior fruit for all sections is in poor shape, and almost nominal. Neither sliced nor coarse cut sun-dried apples are quotably changed, though there is an abundance of stock coming forward, and an easy feeling. Another sale or two of peeled peaches is reported at 6@6¼c. Raspberries are scarce, but the requirements of canners are firm. Huckleberries and blackberries slow and weak. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to fair, 4@4¾c; do, 1895, 2@4c; do, sun-dried Southern, sliced, 2@4c; do, cores and skins, 2@3¼c. Chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6¼c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c. Cherries, 8@ 9½c. Huckleberries, 6¾@7c. Blackberries, 3½@3¾c. Apricots, 9@11c. Prunes, 4@8c.

GAME—Quiet and light and still in irregular quality and condition; demand good for choice lots of all kinds. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.25; partridges, near by, 75c@$1.25; do, Western, 50@75c; grouse, 75c@$1.12; quail, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe, per dozen, $1@$2.25; golden plover, $1.50@$2; small yellow-leg snipe, 75c; sand snipe, 30@40c; wild ducks, Mallard, per pair, 50@75c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c; venison, fresh, per lb, 18@22c; frozen, 16@ 20c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Ten carloads on sale to-day. Demand fair and all stock wanted at about the figures quoted, a little fancy fatted stock exceeding our figures. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 12c; chickens, 11c; old rooster, 7c; turkeys, 9@10c; do, young, choice, 10@12c; do, inferior, 4@7c; fowls, 10½@11c; old cocks, 6@6½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@13c; do, Western, dry picked, 8@12c; do, scalded, 10@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14@15c; do, Western, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 15c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50 @$2.50.

VEGETABLES—Choice potatoes steady; supply fair and demand limited; sweets firmer. Onions in good supply, quiet, and easy. We quote:

Cauliflowers	good to fancy, per bbl	$1.50	@2.00
Cauliflowers	inferior, per bbl	50	@ 1.00
Cabbages, per 100		2.00	@ 4.00
Cucumbers, per 100		75	@ 1.50
Corn, Jersey and L. I., per 1,000		5.00	@10.00
Onions	and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30	@ 40
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks		15	@ 25
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks		8	@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks		20	@ 30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks		7	@ 10
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen fair bunches		75	@ 1.00
Eggplant, Jersey, per bbl		75	@ 1.25
Lima beans, per bag		2.00	@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl		1.25	@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl		50	@ 75
Onions, Orange County yellow, bbl		80	@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl			@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl		1.50	@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl		1.25	@ ..
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl			@ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl			@ 1.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl		75	@ 1.00
Squash, Marrow, per bbl		50	@ 65
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box		50	@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl		50	@ 60

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.12	@$1.25
Long Island, other kinds, bulk, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	90	@ 1.00
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90	@ 1.00
Jersey, Rural and Blush, bulk, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.05
Jersey, Giants, &c., in bulk, per bbl	90	@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.00

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Narrow and Almost Entirely Professional.

TRADERS WORKING FOR A REACTION

The Whisky Trust Settlement Only Awaits Ratification by the Courts —Exchange Easier—Railway List Very Dull.

MONDAY—P. M.

Speculation to-day was extremely narrow and was almost entirely professional. There were no developments of an unfavorable character, but traders were disposed to regard a reaction as likely, and they governed themselves accordingly.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding was strong at the opening on the announcement of the settlement of differences between the new company and its opponents, but technical denials from Chicago that an understanding had been reached led to realizing and subsequent weakness, during which the stock declined from 25½ to 23½. There was, however, a fair rally in the afternoon. The fact is that the people concerned have agreed to an adjustment of all points in dispute and have signed papers setting forth the details of the settlement. There are, however, suits pending in the courts which cannot be discontinued without the consent of the courts. The desire and intent of both parties to these contests is to withdraw from them, and application to that effect will be made to the judges in the immediate future. Therefore, until the courts have passed on the applications the denial that an adjustment has been reached is technically correct. But if the parties to a suit withdraw it is difficult to understand how a court can compel them to go ahead with the litigation.

Outside of Distilling and Cattle Feeding the trading was very limited, but prices were inclined to heaviness. Tobacco lost a point, and Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Tennessee Coal and Iron large fractions. The Grangers, although the leaders in activity in the railway list, were in reality dull, and all closed fractionally lower than on Saturday. Foreign exchange rates were easier. There was a better supply of bankers' and cotton bills, but the demand was light. Gold bills were not offered, and this fact led to the belief that shipments this week would be light.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply, but borrowers were few. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was dull and quiet. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $78,284,018; balances, $6,781,004; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $9,019.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three-months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.888@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅞ for long and 5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅜@67¾. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 67¼@67⅜.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Exports from Jan. 1	$68,171,993	$23,390,934	$44,781,059	$66,150,439
Imports for the same period	23,390,934	44,781,059	66,150,439	12,984,187
Net exports				
Net exports to date, 1894				52,146,917
Net exports to date, 1893				
Net exports to date, 1892				

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific	1⅝
Homestake Mining	4
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	2¾
Laclede Gas	¾
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	4

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	⅝
American Tobacco	1
Chicago Gas	⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	⅜
Louisville & Nashville	⅝
Missouri Pacific	⅝
New-Jersey Central	1⅝
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	1
Philadelphia & Reading	⅝
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Southern Railway pf.	⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

General Electric deb. 5s	2⅞
Missouri Pacific 1st con.	1
St. Louis & S. F. trust 5s	1

DECLINED.

At., Col. & Pacific 1st	2
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	1½
Oregon Improvement con.	2
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $50,000 4s of 1925, coupon, at 122½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	...
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	...
Currency 6s, 1896	101¼	...
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	108	...
Currency 6s, 1899	110	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	...

In State securities, $5,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 106½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., and N. W. Harris & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which are printed in another column.

—Coupon No. 6 of the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co.

—Cass Realty Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred and 1¼ per cent. on the common stock, payable Oct. 1.

—Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern Railway maturing Oct. 1 will be paid at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

—Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Texas Central Railroad, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of Moran Brothers.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Company will pay the coupon on a number of securities due Oct. 1.

—Murray Hill Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Oct. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	150	152	150
American Cotton Oil	22	22	22	22	21½	22½	250
American Express	114	114	114	114	114	117	5
*American Sugar Refining	108⅛	108⅛	107½	107½	107¾	107⅞	10,080
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	101	101¼	15
American Tobacco	90¾	90¾	88½	89	88⅞	90	11,066
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜	10,850
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1	1½	175
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	20	21	100
Canada Southern	54½	55	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½	965
Canadian Pacific	62½	62¼	62½	62½	61⅞	62	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20	19⅝	19⅞	20	20¼	535
Chicago Gas	69¾	69¾	68	68½	68¼	68⅝	14,450
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	104¾	103⅜	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	910
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86⅝	86⅞	85¼	85½	85½	85⅝	7,105
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47	47	45¾	45⅞	45⅝	46	705
†Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76½	76½	75¾	76⅛	76	76¼	14,650
*Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128	129	126	126	125	126½	223
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79	79	78⅛	78⅜	78⅜	78½	3,185
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6	6	6	6	5½	6½	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38	38	38	37½	38½	400
Delaware & Hudson	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	131¾	133	110
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53¼	53¼	53	53	53	53¼	400
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	25¼	25½	23½	24⅛	24¼	24¼	53,400
†General Electric	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝	650
Homestake	30	30	30	30	20	...	100
Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	100½	101½	112
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼	21¼	100
Laclede Gas	20	20	20	20	28½	20	100
Lake Erie & Western	25	25	25	25	24½	25	210
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	150	151	200
Long Island	86	86	86	86	85	87	200
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	19⅝	20½	400
Louisville & Nashville	63¾	63¾	62⅜	63¼	63½	63¼	1,200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½	10	375
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28½	28½	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	230
Manhattan Beach	6½	6½	6½	6½	4	6	100
Manhattan Consolidated	110½	110½	109½	110	110	111	855
Minn. & St. Louis	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	24⅜	25	70
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	85⅜	85⅜	85¾	85¾	85½	87	25
Missouri Pacific	38	38	36¾	37⅝	37¼	37½	4,530
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18	18	18	18	17⅝	18	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38	38	37¼	37½	37½	37⅝	710
Morris & Essex	167	167	167	167	...	...	12
*National Lead Company	35	35	35	35	35	35½	250
*National Lead Company pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¼	92½	131
National Starch	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8	...	200
New-Jersey Central	113	113	113	113	113	113½	400
†New-York Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	102	292
*New-York & New-Haven	184	184	184	184	184½	185	130
N. Y. & N. H. rights	20	21½	20	21½	...	...	10
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	13	13	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	520
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	420
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	35½	36	570
Norfolk & Western pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	15	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	30
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	5	5¼	80
Northern Pacific pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	320
Ontario & Western	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	207
Oregon Improvement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	3	7	5
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼	11	200
Pacific Mail	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31⅞	32	320
Philadelphia & Reading	22	22	21	21	21	21¼	22,420
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	31	31	31	30	32	100
Pitts., C. & St. Louis	20	20	20	20	19½	19⅝	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	58	59	58	59	58½	60	215
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	172	173½	105
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8⅛	462
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	700
St. Paul & Duluth	31½	31½	31½	31½	32	35	15
St. Paul & Omaha	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43	43½	100
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24¼	24	24¼	24	24½	500
Southern Railway	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	900
Southern Railway pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛	30⅛	30⅝	955
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42⅝	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	42	42¼	6,700
Texas Pacific	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12	12¼	750
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	2	20
Union Pacific	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14½	500
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	8	8⅝	820
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16	16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16¾	500
United States Rubber	41⅜	42	41⅛	41½	41	41⅜	1,876
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	94	94½	213
*United States Leather	16	16	16	16	16	16¾	301
*United States Leather pf.	85	85	85	85	84⅜	85¼	611
Wabash	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	310
Wabash pf.	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	23½	23¾	1,258
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	92	1,237
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	5,120
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	49	50	49	50	48⅜	51	500
Wisconsin Central	6½	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜	7	100

Total sales 102,103

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	67½	20,000

Bonds.

Atch. Col & Pac 1st 5,000 43
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 3,000 50⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 15,000 82
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 10,000 34⅛
6,000 34
10,000 33⅞
15,000 33⅜
20,000 34
5,000 34⅛
10,000 33⅞
5,000 33¾
Atlantic Av Impv 5s 1,000 85
Atlant & Pac Gtd 4s 3,000 49
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000 108
Cent of N J G M 5s 9,000 118⅞
1,000 119
Central Pac 6s, 1895 2,000 103¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 11,000 107¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000 112
10,000 111¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s 27,000 81
5,000 80⅞
Chic, Bur & N 5s 1,000c 107
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 20,000 93¾
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 120⅜
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 10,000 103½
Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000 112¼
10,000s20f 112¼
20,000s20f 112¼
10,000s20f 112
31,000s20f 111¾
5,000 111¾
Chicago & Erie Inc 5,000s20f 31¾
13,000s20f 31¾
10,000s20f 31¾
15,000 31¾
Chic & N W S F 5s Registered 1,000xl 107
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000 105⅞
10,000 105⅝
5,000 105½
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 10,000 96½
Cin., Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000 111¾
13,000 111⅝
3,000 112
C, C, C & Ind Cons 1,000 135
Chic, St L & N O 1st Cons 7s 1,000 108½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 2,000s15f 94½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000 88¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000 108¾
Edison Electric Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st 15,000 112½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000s3 92
1,000 93
Illinois Central 3½s 5,000 104
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 6,000 120
1,000 120½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000 94¼
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 20,000 78
Lake E & W'n 2d 5s 5,000 106
Long Dock 6s 1,000 135
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 2,000 106½
10,000 106¾
Lo, N A & Chic G M 5,000 105
Trust Co Certfs 12,000 107
2,000 107¼
Metropolitan Elev 2d 3,000 100
Mexican Int 1st 4s 8,000 74⅜
6,000 74½
Midland of N J 1st 2,000 118
Mil, L S & W'n 1st Michigan Div 1,000 103½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 10,000 96
5,000 95½
Mil, L S & W'n 1st Iowa & Minn Div 8,000 124⅜
Mil & St Paul 1st South'n Minn Div 5,000 118½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 10,000 89
3,000 88¾
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 2,000 89½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 97½
1,000 97⅝
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 4,000 85½
Mo, Pac 1st Con 6s 5,000 104
Mobile & Ohio New 2,000 120
N Y Central 1st Coup 7,000 124
N Y Elevated 1st 2,000 107⅝
2,000c 107⅝
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol, D M & Co Certfs Stamped 44,000 81½
49,000 81½
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 3,000 93
2,000 93½
North Pac 1st Reg. 5,000 117½
Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000 100½
10,000 100¾
3,000 101
North Pac 3d Coup 1,000s20f 72½
North Pac Cons 5s 10,000b3 88½
Ohio & M Cons S F 1,000 106
Ohio Southn G M 4s 5,000 35
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 38
2,000 37
5,000 30¾
8,000 36
Oreg Short Line 6s 3,000 105¼
5,000 105
Trust Co Certfs 1,000 107
2,000 107¼
4,000 107
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 5,000 60½
Peo & Eastern 1st 5,000 83¾
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 40¾
20,000 40½
10,000s30 40
4,000 40½
6,000 40¾
2d Pref Inc 5,000 25
5,000 24¾
1,000 25
16,000 24½
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 10,000 88
Trust Co Certfs 5,000 70¼
10,000 70⅜
10,000 70⅝
20,000 70
10,000 78⅞
40,000 79¼
2,000 79⅝
26,000 79⅝
10,000 79½
15,000 79⅝
10,000 79⅝
Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 20,000 87¾
Rio Grande Western 1st 3,000 78
St L & Iron Mt 5s 11,000 86
St L & Iron Mt 2d 2,000 101¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 64
St L & San Fr 2d Class A 1,000 114
500 113
St L & S F Trust 5s 4,000 85
5,000 86
St L Southw'n 1st 5,000 81⅜
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 6,000 39
St Paul, M & M 2d 3,000s20f 123
Seaside & B B 1st 5,000 88½
So Pac of Arlz 1st 7,000 97½
4,000 97⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000 96⅞
1,000 96¾
1,000 96⅞
8,000 97
4,000 96¾
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000 95¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 92
2,000 91⅞
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 28¾
5,000 28⅞
5,000 28¾
1,000 28¾
2,000 28⅜
Tol, A, A & N M 1st Trust Receipts 2,000 80
Tol & O C 5s, Wn Dv 5,000 111
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 98¼
2,000 108
U n Pac Ext S Fd 13,000 90½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 8,000 41¼
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 48
Wabash R R 1st 26,000 109¾
6,000 109¾
2,000 109⅜
28,000 109
1,000 108⅞
10,000s20f 109
Wabash 2d 5,000 78¼
5,000 78½
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000 106⅞
4,000 108½
Registered 6,500b3 106
W'n N Y & Penn Gen 1,000 50⅜
West U Deb 7s, 1936 4,000 112

Total sales $1,335,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	175	...
Alton & Terre Haute	62	69¾
American Coal	100	...
American Cotton Oil pf.	69½	70½
American District Tel.	35	40
American Dock & Co.	93	96
American Tobacco pf.	106	110
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	32	33¾
Baltimore & Ohio	64	65½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Illinois pf.	132½	...
Boston & Air Line pf.	103	...
Brunswick Company	2	2½
Buffalo, R. & P.	...	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	...	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	53	...
Cedar F. & M.	...	10
Central Pacific	19	19¾
Chicago & Alton	163	...
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	...
Chicago & East. Ill.	50	52
Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	103	104
Chicago & N. W. pf.	147	149
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	...
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	...	100
Col. & Hocking Coal	3	4
C., H. V. & T.	23¼	24
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	150	...
Consolidated Coal	32	35
Consolidated Gas Co.	142	143½
Del., Lack. & Western	169	170½
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅝	17⅜
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8¾	9
D. M. & F. D. pf.	50	58
*D., S. S. & A.	6¾	7¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	17
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	27	37
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	57
Flint & P. M.	15	18
Flint & P. M. pf.	44	48
Great Northern pf.	124	128
Green Bay & Winona t. r.	⅝	⅞
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	⅛	⅜
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Co.	74	76
Iowa Central	10½	11
Iowa Central pf.	34½	35½
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	...
King & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas pf.	85	88
Lake Erie & Western pf.	76	78
L., St. Louis & T.	⅛	4
Mahoning Coal Road	100	...
Maryland Coal pf.	59	65
*Metropolitan Traction	100	101
Mexican Central	12	13
Mexican National certificates	2	2¾
Michigan Central	103¾	102
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	50	60
Minnesota Iron	69¼	69⅜
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	24½
N. C. & St. L.	70	90
National Linseed Oil	24	26
National Starch 1st pf.	50	60
National Starch 2d pf.	24	35
New Central C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. E.	51	55½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15¼	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	32¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	26	26½
Norfolk Southern	69	80
Norfolk & Western	3	3¼
Northwestern Tel.	109½	...
Ontario Mining	7	15
Oregon R. & N.	23	28
Pennsylvania Coal	300	...
Peo. & Eastern	8½	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8½	10
Pitts, Youngs. & Ash.	47¾	...
P., F. W. & C.	165	...
P., F. W. & C., sp.	150	...
Quicksilver	3	3¾
Quicksilver pf.	...	18¾
Rens. & Sar.	180	...
Rio Grande Western	17	19
Rio Grande Western pf.	42	43½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	117	...
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	122
St. Paul, M. & M.	114	118
Southern Cotton Oil	...	45
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	...
Texas Pacific Land Trust	...	10½
Toledo & Ohio Central	37	39
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	77	78½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	...
U. P., D. & G.	6	6½
United States Express	47	51
United States Cordage gtd.	31½	32¼
Utica & B. River	150	...
Virginia Midland	23	...
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
*Western Union Beef	8¾	9½
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	108¾	108¾	107⅝	107½	13,590
Am. Tob.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	610
A., T. & S. F.	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅝	1,900
A. City Imp.	27½	27½	27½	27½	50
Chic. Gas	69¾	69¾	68	69¾	3,980
C., R. I. & P.	78⅞	78⅞	78¼	78¼	1,200
C., B. & Q.	86¼	86¼	85¼	85¾	4,530
C., M. & St. P.	76⅞	76⅞	75¾	76¼	8,490
Chic. & N. W.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	10
Manhattan	110½	110½	110½	110½	20
Mo. Pacific	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	110
M., K. & T. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	10
Nat. Lead	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	20
Phil. & R.	21¾	21¾	21	21⅛	6,400
*Pullman Car.	173½	173½	173½	173½	100
Pac. Mail	31½	31½	31¼	31⅜	70
Southern Ry.	13¾	13¾	13	13	80
Southern pf.	30	30	30	30	20
Texas Pac.	12	12	11¾	11¾	10
Union Pac.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14⅜	1,100
U. S. Leather pf.	84	84	84	84	10
Wabash pf.	23¼	23¼	23	23	1,000
Wheeling & L. E.	15	15	15	15	100
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	49	50	49	50	100

Total sales 43,390

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O.	20	20	20	20	30
Dist. & C. F.	25	25½	23½	24	13,160
Gen. Elec.	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38½	420
L. & Nash.	63	63⅝	63	63⅛	120

Total sales 58,390

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fe 2d	34	34	34	34	$25,000
M., K. & T. 2d	66½	66½	66½	66½	8,000
Ore. Imp. 5s	36	36	36	36	14,000
Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	15,000

Total sales $104,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phil. & Read. 2d pf., inc.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	10,000
Phil. & Read. gen. certfs.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	15,000
South. Ry. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	10,000
Wabash 1st	109	109	109	109	7,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	63⅜	64	62⅝	63¾	1,425,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	96
*American Bank Note	40	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	160½	...
American Grocery 1st pf.	52	58
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	4	5
American Typefounders' pf.	31	33
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182	187
Bank of America	215	220
Barney & Smith Car	24	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82½	85
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	80	90
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	126	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	...
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	...
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	...
†Broadway Suface 2d	104	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	179½	180¼
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21½
Brooklyn Traction	13	15
Brooklyn Traction pf.	59	62
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	107½
‡Buffalo Cross-Town 1st	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	109
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	84	85¼
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	123	125
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164½	167½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	20	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126	...
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	50	52
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	40½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	102	104½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91½	94
Continental Trust	168	175
Corliss Steam Engine

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
10 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

FRED'K. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER.
8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMISSION, 1-16.
Opinion of market given in daily letter. 25 years' experience.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence, and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter Delafield,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND
REORGANIZATION.
New-York, } September 17th, 1895.
Boston. }
NOTICE is hereby given that on October 1st, A. D. 1895, the undersigned will redeem certificates representing Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, deposited for their account with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, or with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, and entitling the holders to receive par and interest for the bonds so deposited, on surrender of such certificates. The certificates must be presented at the office of the Trust Company issuing the same, to wit, those issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY at its office, corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, New-York City, and those issued by the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY at its office in the Ames Building, Boston.
No interest will be allowed after October 1, 1895.
Signed,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
HENRY C. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Reorganization Committee.

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST CO.
This Company will pay the principal of the First Series of its Debentures AMOUNTING TO $100,000 and maturing November 1st, 1896, on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1895.
Holders of these debentures are requested to present them at the company's offices on that day for payment in full.
34 Nassau St., New-York.

WANTED—A capitalist with $25,000 to $50,000 to finance an established, safe, and extra profitable business, without opposition; good security and large returns guaranteed investor, with or without personal services. No patent nor manufacturing involved. The capital required can be spread over two years, in quarterly payments. The business can be made worth half million dollars in two years. Address, stating capital, PETER RYAN, Registrar of Deeds, Toronto, Ontario.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.
With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,
"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."
WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.
In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.
The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.
There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Henry de Forest Weekes, Committee of Leonard F. Beckwith.)
151 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
100 shs. St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R.
8 shs. Quincy R. R. Bridge Co.
85 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
66 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. prefd.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
100 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. common.
394 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
$15,000 Burlington & Missouri R. R. Co. in Neb. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bond, Regstd., due 1918.
34 shs. Baring Cross Bridge Co.
$1,000 Seventh Regiment Veteran Club 5 p. c. Bds., due 1903.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shs. Harvey Steel Co.
$1,000 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1914.
$294,800 Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co. of Penn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940; Sept., 1892, Coupons on (hypothecated.)
15 shs. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 New-York & Rockaway R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901, guaranteed.
6 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.
25 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$1,000 New-Jersey Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1944.
650 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (hypothecated.)
50 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
25 shs. Metropolitan Gas Light Co. of B'klyn.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$12,000 Pittsburg, Painesville & Fairport R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1916.
$9,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925 (hypothecated.)
20 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
40 shs. Continental Insurance Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern:)
$17,000 New-York City Suburban Water Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, (Receipts of Atlantic Trust Co.,) (hypothecated.)
$11,000 Topeka Water Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, (Receipts of Knickerbocker Trust Co.,) (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Fort Scott Water Co. 6 per cent. Bond, due 1917; Sept., 1895, coupon attached, (hypothecated.)
$23,000 Cape Girardeau Southwestern R. R. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, (Receipts of United States Mortgage Co.,) (hypothecated.)
10 shares Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co. preferred, $100 each.
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1898.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY,
OCTOBER 1ST, 1895.
Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centreville, Ia., Independent School District.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos Co., Ore., School District No. 41.
Cowlitz Co., Wash., School District No. 36.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Forreston, Ill., Water Works.
Greenville, Tenn., School, Series "A."
King Co., Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Ill., Public Improvement.
Lee Co., Ia., Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 19, (Winlock.)
Mason City, Ill., Water Works.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Nephi, Utah, Water Works.
New-Whatcom, Wash., Municipal Gold.
Salem, So. Dak., Water Works.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
Willmar, Minn., School District No. 47.
OCTOBER 2D, 1895.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District, Refunding.
Sangamon, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 1, (Auburn,) School Building.
OCTOBER 4TH, 1895.
La Moure, No. Dak., Tower Hall.
OCTOBER 7TH, 1895.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 21.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 74 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after October 1st, 1895:
ANDERSON, Ind., Improvement 6s.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. Co. Consolidated 4½s.
DUNKIRK, IND., Real Estate 6s.
GRAND HAVEN, MICH., Funding 5s.
INDIANA STATE, Reg. Refunding Bonds, 3½ per cent.
MONROE COUNTY, IND., Annual 6s.
PUEBLO, COL., Municipal 6s.
Water Works 6s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO. First Mortgage 7s, Series D.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series K.
Third Mortgage Interest.
Quarterly Dividend 1½ per cent. Special Stock
Quarterly Dividend 1½ per cent. Special Stock.
OCT. 2.
BEDFORD, IND., Municipal Bonds.
OCT. 8.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO. Quarterly Div. 1½ per cent. Guaranteed Stock.
OCT. 18.
GREENFIELD, IND., Municipal 6s.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1895.
Coupons due Oct. 1st from CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING Railway Company Consolidated First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, also from CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING Railway Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of BLAIR & CO., 33 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
W. A. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
26 Court St., Brooklyn,
September 9, 1895.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., September 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1, 1895. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty St., New-York, Sept. 17, 1895.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable Oct. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on Sept. 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. Oct. 1, 1895.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Oct., 1895, to stockholders of record Oct. 1, 1895.
A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1895.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Oct. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record, Sept. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, inclusive.
A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.
Denver, Col., Sept. 16, 1895.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable October 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, September 24th, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 27, 1895.
Coupons, due Oct. 1, 1895, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.
J. A. HILTON, Asst. Treas.

OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING CO.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26, 1895.
Coupon No. 6 of this Company's First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be payable on and after Oct. 1, 1895, at the offices of Maitland, Phelps & Co., 24 Exchange Place, New-York.
J. D. STEWART, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1895, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William St.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1895:
Austin City Water Co. 2d Mtge.
Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry St. R'y.
Brunswick Hotel.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Co.
City of Victoria, Texas.
City Water Co. of Kearney, Neb., 1st Mtge.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Council Bluffs City Water Co.
Cortland & Homer Traction Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan County, Coal & 1st General Mortgage.
Elmira Water Co.
Hastings Gas Light Co.
Hortelsville Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Co.
Keokuk Water Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Menomonie Water Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust E. N. P.
Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co.
New-Philadelphia Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Olean, N. Y., Improvement Bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi R'y Co.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Phoenix Powder M'f'g Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. Louis R'y Co. 4½ p. c., Series A & B.
St. Louis County, Minn.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
San Antonio Gas Co.
Shreveport Water Works Co.
Standard Time Stamp Co.
West Virginia & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
Wausau City Water Works Co.
October 15th, 1895.
Baraboo Water Works Co.
Escanaba Water Works Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 26th September, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.
JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

OFFICE OF THE
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 28, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 75s; prime mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 58s 9d; do, medium, dull at 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 44s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 34s; long clear middles, about 40 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 32s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 30s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 30s 3d. Cheese—American finest at 47s; do, colored dull at 37s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Western Winter dull at 5s 6d. Spring wheat no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 6¼d; October firm at 3s 5½d; November firm at 3s 5¾d; December firm at 3s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 30s@40s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 21,700 quarters; Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 54,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 37,900 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; American, middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 46-64d, value; October and November delivery, 4 46-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 45-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 46-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 47-64@4 48-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 48-64@4 49-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 50-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 51-64@4 52-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 52-64@4 53-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 54-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—At the wool sales to-day there were offered 15,315 bales of good average quality. There was a full attendance, and the competition was active, especially for shafty combing and coarse deep cross-breds. Buyers for France and Germany operated freely and secured greasy merinos at full figures. A few lots were taken by American operators. All grades of cross-breds sold briskly at the highest previous figures. Cape of Good Hope and Natal were in good demand, but much was withdrawn, owing to the high limits. The sales of the day in detail were as follows: 2,400 bales—Greasy, New South Wales, 2,400 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 3d; do locks and pieces, 7¾d@1s 2¼d; greasy, 5½@10d; do locks and pieces, 3¾@7¾d. Queensland, 3,600 bales—Greasy, 6½d@1s 3d; do locks and pieces, 6¾d@1s 1¼d; greasy, 6½@10¼d; do locks and pieces, 6¾@8d. Victoria, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 6¾d@2s 4d; do locks and pieces, 8d@1s ½d; greasy, 6¼@10d. South Australia, 650 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@1s ½d; do locks and pieces, 6¼@10d; greasy, 4¾@8¼d; do locks and pieces, 3@6¼d. West Australia, 100 bales—Greasy, 5@7d. Tasmania, 34 bales—Scoured, 9½@10d. New Zealand, 500 bales—Scoured, 9½@1s 3d; do locks and pieces, 4d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5@10½d; do locks and pieces, 4¾@7¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,000 bales—Scoured, 3d@1s 8½d; greasy, 4½@8d.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—2:30 P. M.—Sugar, 11s 9d@12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing, 96° test, and 8s 9d@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar:—September, 10s 4½d; January-March, 10s 11½d. Soda ash, 14s 6d. Manila hemp, good, £20 15s. Freight, insurance, and freight. Refined petroleum, 5½d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 3d per cwt.

HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Sugar in speculative demand; prices higher. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9@9½ premium; on London, 19¼@20¼ premium.

BREMEN, Sept. 30.—Petroleum, 5 marks 95 pfennigs for American.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The arrivals of cattle today were surprisingly large, and, except for choice natives, prices suffered a loss of 10c per 100 lb. There was a good run of hogs, but the cooler weather seemed to stimulate the demand, prices gaining 5@10c. Good sheep were active and firm, but other kinds were weak and 5@10c lower. Receipts were large:
CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000 head; extra prime steers, $5.30@$5.40; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,700 lb steers, $4.75@$5.25; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,800 lb, $4.30@$4.70; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.25@$4.25; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.40@$3.85; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.35; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.50; bulls, poor to good, $1.50@$2.75; cows and heifers, extra, $3.50@$3.70; cows, fair to choice, $2.00@$3.25; cows, poor to good canners, $1.40@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $5.75@$6.15; calves, common to fair, $3@$4.35; Texas steers, $2.85@$3.85; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $1.75@$2.75; Indian Territory steers, $2.85@$3.50; Western range steers, $2.90@$4.20; Western range cows and heifers, $2.50@$3.50; milkers and Springers, per head, $25@$40.
HOGS—Receipts, 25,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4@$4.40; common to choice mixed, $3.90@$4.45; choice assorted, $4.30@$4.40; light, $3.85@$4.45; pigs, $2.25@$4.30.
SHEEP—Receipts, 23,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.50@$3.50; lambs, $3@$4.75.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Cotton firm; middling, 8⅝c; low middling, 8c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 6,241 bales; exports coastwise, 670 bales; sales, 1,206 bales; spinners, 153 bales; stock, 43,032 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Cotton firm; good middling, 9 1-16c; middling, 8⅝c; low middling, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8 1-16c; net receipts, 18,857 bales; gross, 19,581 bales; sales, 6,250 bales; stock, 113,775 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 30.—Cotton firm; middling, 8 9-16c; low middling, 8 3-16c; good ordinary, 7 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 13,675 bales; exports coastwise, 3,754 bales; sales, 974 bales; stock, 75,897 bales.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST FREE SILVER

Gen. E. P. Alexander of North Carolina Expresses His Opinion.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, a well-known resident of North Carolina, has recently written an open letter to Mr. Henry B. King of the same State, in which he expresses himself very forcibly as against the free coinage of silver. He says among other things: "A very considerable part of my small means is invested in silver mines in Colorado and Mexico. If legislation in this country can double the value of all the silver in the bowels of the mines, it will add 500 per cent. to the profit of mining it, (as the cost will not be increased, and all the increase in value will be profit,) and it will enable us also to work a number of inferior veins which are not profitable at present prices. And if this great benefit to me will also benefit all my fellow-citizens, of course it is the one thing I would work earnestly for. But, unfortunately, the road of independent free coinage does not seem to me to lead to the desired Eden of universal bimetallism, but in the very opposite direction, and down a steep incline of doubt, uncertainty, and stringency in financial affairs, into a very abyss of panic, bankruptcy, and business prostration.

"And one reason why this would follow seems to me so simple and self-evident that it might be called the 'Short Answer' why we cannot 'go it alone.'

"The gist of it may be given in the words: Too many people believe it would fail. Only a person ignorant of all financial matters will ask what other people's belief has to do with ease and abundance in the money market. Business men do not keep their money in their pockets, but they put it in banks. The banks lend it to move the crops and to carry merchants and manufacturers, making only short loans, for they must always be ready to return the money to their depositors on demand.

"Now, it is too often forgotten that the free-coinage law cannot be passed in a night, and sprung upon debtors and creditors alike, without notice, leaving them to make the best of it as they may. Its possibility will develop very slowly into probability, and then certainly and at last a day will appear—months in advance—when the law will go into operation.

"As matters now stand, every man who has money in bank knows that he can get it on demand, and in gold if he wishes it, or in money as good as gold in every market in the world. But on and after that day the bank will pay him in dollars which will have exactly as much and no more value in the great world market than an equal weight of Mexican or South American or Chinese silver dollars. Now, will the great majority of business men who have money in bank, (not to mention women, trustees, and speculators,) quietly await this transformation of their present gold dollars into silver ones? We may even say into Mexican silver dollars, for every Mexican, South American, and Chinese coin in the world could be brought to the mint and deposited for coinage, and a silver certificate gotten for it immediately, so that American and Mexican silver would be interchangeable. It is true that Mr. Harvey, the author of 'Coin,' assures us that the whole world market will at once accept all these dollars as equal to the gold, but who is prepared to bet on Mr. Harvey's opinion? And what are the odds in the bet that every business man and woman and trustee will give who leaves outstanding a dollar on deposit in bank or in a loan of any kind? If he decides to have his money in bank, or out at interest, to await the result of the law's going into operation, and if 'Coin' is right and there is no panic, then he wins; he makes a few months' interest; let us say, for an average, 5 per cent. of his principal. In all other respects he will be no better off than he is now. His money is as good as gold all over the world now, and it will be no better then.

"But what does he lose if 'Coin' is mistaken? He loses 50 per cent. of his principal. All his American dollars have turned Mexican. So the depositor who leaves his money in a savings or any other bank, awaiting the operation of that law, bets 10 to 1 upon the accuracy of Mr. Harvey's opinion. And, not only that, but he bets in addition odds of 50 to 0, that the great majority of people will take the same views and risks that he does, and that no panic will ensue which may bankrupt his bank or creditor and lose his every dollar.

"Space forbids my pursuing the subject further, but nothing could be clearer than the fact that the real title to an act to establish free coinage should be 'An act to induce all depositors in all banks to withdraw their deposits; and all creditors who can, to enforce the immediate collection of all their loans, before this act can become a law—and the devil take the hindmost.'

"I have said nothing about the effect of the law upon our European creditors, but they will not be in the tail of the procession of those coming for their money while it is yet good.

"The 'go-it-alone' people hold out to us silver miners that we can under such a law practically get from the United States Treasury twice as much gold for our silver as we now do. Were the privilege confined to our native silver we might believe them it—for a while. But the great banking houses of the world—who bring or send gold across the Atlantic for one-tenth of 1 per cent.—would have several hundred millions of silver in the Treasury before our united mines could dig up one million. In fact, cable lines and steamships have made one great market of the whole world, and the profit on the purchase and transfer will flood any one country with whatever can be had in any other, whether it be gold, silver, cotton, wheat and rice, or rare products, like elephants' teeth, rubber, ginseng, orchids, &c.

"Clearly, it is utterly impossible for any one country to enjoy bimetallism alone. When it comes, it will benefit most Mexico, South America, India, and China, for none of their silver coin is now as good as gold, while all of ours (some $500,000,000) is so already. If we philanthropically pull out the chestnut for them, and practically double the present wages of their millions of paupers laborers, what effect will it have upon their production of cotton, wheat, rice, &c., which now competes with our own productions in the markets of the world? It is not easy to foresee.

"But it is easy to foresee that a vote to 'go it alone' in free coinage is a vote to bring us immediately a universal liquidation of all debts that we owe to each other at home and to all nations abroad, for the simple reason that too many people believe it will fail and too few people can afford to risk enormous odds on the experiment. Those who ask us to vote for free coinage should show us the advantages of stopping the banks from carrying manufacturers and moving crops, or lending money for any purposes; and how that state of affairs is to raise wages and decrease the number of unemployed, and put an end to strikes and riots, and advance the value of corn and cotton on farms, and how generally in panics and enforced throwing on the market at once of hundreds of millions of all sorts of collateral securities, the very poor will be made richer and the very rich poorer.

"Then those who desire such a state of affairs can vote for it knowingly. But those who do not will thank God for a President who will stand between them and it, and will pray for a successor like him."

HE MADE "THE TONIC OF LIFE."

C. S. You Must Answer a Charge of Running a Distillery for Chinamen.

Tiring of the laundry business, Charles S. You engaged in the manufacture of what he called "The Tonic of Life," and advertised it as a medicinal preparation which would cure all human ills.

He had, it is said, a prosperous trade for some time among Chinamen in New-York, but he met with a check Saturday afternoon, when Internal Revenue Inspector Alfred H. Brooks and Deputy Henry C. Hawkins raided his place in Westchester, and found him engaged in his cellar in cooling off a still and surrounded by all the materials for making illicit whisky.

The revenue officers found forty-five gallons of whisky and a large quantity of rice.

You was arraigned before a United States Commissioner. He waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He said he is a Chinese doctor and a manufacturer of medicines for Hong Wah of 15 Mott Street.

A Gift to President Sturges.

SARATOGA, Sept. 30.—Village President Charles H. Sturges has been presented with a five-hundred-dollar gold watch, charm and chain, beautifully engraved and set with diamonds. The gift was a testimonial of his efficient work as President of the village. It was accompanied by a letter which referred to the fearless manner in which Mr. Sturges had enforced the laws this Summer relative to reform, and the appreciation of such labor by the subscribers to the testimonial, who included Spencer Trask, James A. Moore, and Judge Henry Hilton of New-York, G. F. Harvey, Hiram Tompkins, W. B. Gage, Judge J. R. Putnam, and other citizens of Saratoga. The presentation was made by Mr. Trask, who spoke at length along the line of reform.

To Notify Chancellor McGill To-day.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 30.—Chancellor McGill will be formally notified of his nomination for Governor to-morrow. The committee appointed by the Democratic Convention will meet the Chancellor at his home, 270 Barrow Street, at noon, to hear the letter of acceptance read.

CHICAGO STREET CLEANING

What the Civic Federation Has Accomplished in Five Months.

A MUCH-NEEDED LESSON WELL TAUGHT

Down-Town District Kept in a Much More Presentable Condition Than Ever Before at a Moderate Cost.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The Civic Federation of this city has been engaged since last June in affording an object lesson in street cleaning that cannot fail to be of interest to New-York. Especially will Commissioner Waring find the Chicago experiment of interest in connection with his recent crusade against the wanton littering of streets by citizens.

Among the first objects to attract the curious visitor from other cities are the blue-painted sheet-iron receptacles, resembling in shape and construction the scoop bucket of a steam dredge, which are attached to the lamp posts in the down-town district, a little below the level of the mail boxes that are attached to the same posts. The receptacles have a wide hopper contrivance at the top, and false bottoms, through which their contents may be dumped. An investigation will show them to be filled—toward evening often to overflowing—with the sort of stuff that Commissioner Waring threatens to arrest New-Yorkers for throwing upon the streets and sidewalks. Each evening two large vanloads of waste, including a various assortment of paper scraps and street refuse, are taken from these boxes and hauled away to the dumping grounds on the North Side to be burned and buried.

These waste receptacles are one feature of the campaign of education begun by the Civic Federation last June. Lyman J. Gage of the First National Bank and Harry G. Selfridge of Marshall Field & Co. had faith enough in Chicago humanity to believe that, if the people on the streets had proper places in which to put their discarded newspapers and banana peels, they would deposit them there. As a result, Mr. Selfridge, upon organizing the street-cleaning department of the Civic Federation, immediately

THE WESTCHESTER FAIR

Opened With Fine Farm Products at White Plains.

A GOOD HORSE SHOW PROMISED

Trotting and Pacing Races and Bicycle Contests on the Programme —Fine Display of Women's Handiwork.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 30.—An old-time county fair was opened here to-day under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, and under circumstances which promise to make it very successful.

Never before, in the ten years of its existence, has the society had so many entries for exhibits, a better racing card, or a better promise for an attractive horse show, and if the weather is propitious, the attendance, it is believed, will surpass all previous records.

All day long the highways and byways leading to White Plains have been dotted with vehicles of every description, from the fashionable English drag down to the Yankee buckboard, as well as with scores of individuals on foot, all making their way toward the fair grounds.

Inside the fair grounds there was a scene of great activity. Race track attachés ran hither and thither with blankets and sponges; fakirs and salespeople were hustling about pounding down tentpegs and making guy-ropes taut, while exhibitors were busy putting the last touches to their displays.

The burden of responsibility for the management of the fair seems to have fallen upon Edward B. Long, Secretary of the Society. Throughout the day he traveled over and over the grounds. He is the busiest man on the grounds, and to him will be due the success of the fair.

The exhibits are finer than ever before, especially those of farm products. This is due to the prosperous season and the renewed interest which Westchester County farmers have taken in the fair. The Westchester farmer may be easily distinguished, as he strolls about the grounds, whip in hand, looking at samples of oats, munching corn, scrutinizing cattle, or weighing cheese with a knowing air. Some of them may be seen, after they have made the rounds of the farm products, in the hall where the chemical blonde tells, in song, that "Papa's Teeth are Plugged with Zinc." Without the latter there would be no fair, but the horse show might survive.

As an instance of the interest in the fair, it may be mentioned that one C. W. Holly of Glens Falls, N. Y., shipped to the fair three carloads of exhibits, while John Vander Wende, a Yonkers farmer, filled out entry lists for 421 varieties of vegetables. C. G. Iselin and Whitelaw Reid are in the entry list for cattle, and nearly every prominent farmer in the county has an exhibit of some kind.

A mild sensation was created to-day by some of the exhibitors in the floral building threatening to pack up and leave the grounds because Mr. Holly, who has possibly the best exhibit of fruit, hails from Warren County. Some of the exhibitors say he makes a specialty of going to county fairs and taking many of the prizes. They say there is no law to bar an outsider, however, and the Holly exhibit will therefore remain on the grounds.

By no means the least interesting feature of the live-stock exhibit, which includes the purest breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry, are two black bears which Mr. Holly captured somewhere in Warren County. They are exceedingly lively specimens of active ursine stock, as a negro race-track attache discovered to-day. While leading the larger of the bears with a walking stick, the negro lurched too near the animal, and received a side blow on the head, which sent him aching to the ground.

The woman's department presents a remarkably fine display of preserves, jellies, flavors, woolen goods, quilts, spreads, dresses, cushions, aprons, and all sorts of millinery, dressmaking, and fancy needle work. The most interesting feature of this department will be the baby show on Saturday. Extra prizes have been offered for the most promising looking cherubs on exhibition.

The exhibits of farm produce are certainly superb. Such potatoes and pumpkins have never before been exhibited at a Westchester County fair, it is said.

The fakirs seem to have great freedom, and the country swain must be shrewd, indeed, if he returns home with a cheering lining to his purse. There is a wheel of fortune, whose proprietors, it is said, are taxed $100 a day for their privilege, but they expect to make money even with this handicap. A representative from the Bowery has erected a huge canvas at the lower end of the grounds, behind which an athletic son of Africa cavorts, ever and anon showing a set of gleaming teeth in the oval aperture in the canvas. The man who hits the face with a baseball gets a cigar; if he hits it twice, he gets two cigars, and three hits earn him $1. The negro implores every passer-by to "hit de coon, hit de coon with de ball," and seems to relish an occasional knock on the head.

The Westchester County Fair is the occasion for great activity among society folk here, because the annual Westchester County Horse Show takes place on the fair grounds in conjunction with the fair. The fashionable set gives house parties, coaching parties, and entertains extensively during the fair. This is the fifth year for the Horse Show. All the prize winners from the shows at Philadelphia and Long Branch are among the 350 entries. Some of those taking part in the show are George B. Hulme, Mrs. John Gerkin, Francis D. Beard, Mrs. J. H. Shults, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, William E. Iselin, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. J. Boardman Harriman, J. Marion Story, N. C. Reynal, Eugene Reynal, Howard Willets, Francis H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, and Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

The race track inclosure has been reserved for the Horse Show, which will begin each day at 1 o'clock. More than $5,000 is to be given away in prizes.

The races this year promise to be immensely interesting. Though the track is not a fast one, there is a large list of entries and the races will all be close. The entries for to-morrow's races are:

2:20 Class—Trot and Race.—Ella A., b. m. E. A. Allen, Flemington, N. J.; Palmeto Prince, br. s., G. W. Haight, Savannah, Ga.; Woodchief, b. g., George W. Haight of Savannah; Dutchess County Belle, b. m., John Flannery of Fishkill, N. Y.; Judge Daly, s. g., Thomas W. Fleetwood, Jr.; Judge G., ch. g., J. J. Fitzgerald of Port Chester; Maud B., br. m., Clarence Ware of Yonkers; Fast Asleep, blk. g., Martens Brothers of Mount Vernon; Genelve, b. m., Brown Brothers of East View, N. Y.; Mofingo, b. s., R. Mabbitt of Dover Plains, N. Y.; Belle Nira, b. m., G. H. Carpenter of Wyomanock, N. Y.

2:35 Class—Trotting.—Rockingham, br. g., F. S. Fisher of White Plains; Pebble, b. m., G. W. Haight of Savannah, Ga.; Frank Medium, b. g., Dan Marvin of Port Chester, N. Y.; Hodjie, s. s., W. H. Church of Mount Kisco; Bonita, b. m., Kittle Farm of Mount Kisco; Waxmont, b. h., Kittle Farm of Mount Kisco; Sporting, b. h., R. Marshall of Greenwich, Conn.; Sharon Girl, b. m., R. Mabbitt of Doven Plains, N. Y.; Chester, b. g., Dudley Valentine of Yonkers, N. Y.

There will also be trotting on Wednesday and Thursday, and trotting and pacing on Thursday.

The track will be given over to the Westchester County Wheelmen on Saturday. It is expected that some of the crack cyclists of the country will race for prizes and for records on that day.

The Board of Managers of the Agricultural Society consists of John B. Tompkins of Yorktown Heights, Lewis S. Onderdonk of White Plains, Edward B. Long of White Plains, Joseph B. See of Valhalla, James Hopkins of Armonk, Moses W. Taylor of Nepperhan, James H. Moran of White Plains, David A. Weed of Scarsdale, George L. Miller of White Plains, and James Coles of Valhalla. The Directors of the Horse Show are W. Lanham Hull of Irvington, William H. Catlin of Rye, James C. Cooley of Westchester, Clarence S. Day of Harrison, W. B. Dickerman of Mamaroneck, William E. Iselin of New-Rochelle, Robert W. Leonard of Mount Kisco, E. C. La Montagne of Westchester, George L. Read of Rye, N. C. Reynal of White Plains, Marion Story of Port Chester, William H. Taller of Dobbs Ferry, and Thomas A. Maitland of Rye.

Special excursion trains will be run all week from New-York on the Harlem, New-York and Putnam, and the Hudson River Railroads. Excursion tickets, including entrance fee, may be bought at very reduced rates. A trolley railroad will be in operation to-morrow for traffic between White Plains and the fair grounds.

Injunction Against a Trolley Stands.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 30.—Chancellor, McGill today heard argument on the application to dissolve the injunction granted some time ago restraining the Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railroad Company from laying tracks through Shrewsbury Township. The Chancellor decided to allow the injunction to stand.

EDNA APPLEGATE NOT ABDUCTED

Her Mother Says She Lent Her to Test the Hunts' Ability to Care for an Adopted Child.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 30.—William Hunt of this city was arraigned before Police Justice Duffy this morning, charged with abducting Edna Applegate, six years old, of 310 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn. The complainant was the child's mother, and the charge grew out of an advertisement in a New-York newspaper offering an infant for adoption.

Hunt resides with his wife in a comfortable house at the corner of Vandam Street and Skillman Avenue. They are childless, and, desiring to adopt a child, answered an advertisement. The child was offered for adoption by a Mrs. Bennett, who is said to be a friend of the Applegates.

When the case was called to-day, Mrs. Applegate testified that Mrs. Bennett was a neighbor, and wanted to make sure the Hunts would give the child a good home, and had induced the witness to send her six-year-old daughter there to board in order to learn how the Hunts would treat the child. Mrs. Applegate stated that she called on Mrs. Hunt on Sept. 20, with the letter sent in answer to the advertisement. She testified that her conversation with Mrs. Hunt touched on the question of adoption, but that she did not offer her daughter for adoption, but merely as a boarder in the Hunt household. She said that when she asked Mrs. Hunt as to the rate she would charge per week, Mrs. Hunt replied that she would not charge much.

The women agreed that Edna should meet Mrs. Hunt at the Flatbush Avenue railroad station, in Brooklyn, the following day. Mrs. Applegate accompanied her child, and turned her over to Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. Applegate testified that the following Thursday she called at the Hunt house for her child. A servant met her at the door and told the mother that Mrs. Hunt had gone with the child to the residence of Mrs. John Romaine early that morning, and had not returned. Mrs. Applegate said that the object of her call was to pay Edna's board and take her home again. While Mrs. Applegate was in the parlor, deliberating what to do, she says that Mr. Hunt entered the room and told her that she could not have the child until she had paid $5.

The witness stated that she and Mr. Hunt started for the Romaines', and while on the way there met Mrs. Hunt running toward them. Mrs. Applegate said that Mrs. Hunt, when she saw the witness, exclaimed: "She shall not have the child; Enda says she is not her mother!"

Then Mrs. Hunt stopped running and consented to return to the Romaine house with her husband and Mrs. Applegate. Arriving there, Mrs. Applegate proffered the money for her daughter's board, and, according to her testimony, Mr. Hunt wrote out a receipt for the money, but suddenly concluded not to give up Edna until he had consulted a lawyer. After giving orders not to allow the child's mother to take her away, he started to see an attorney. He returned after a considerable absence, and Mrs. Applegate said, refused absolutely to give Edna up to any one.

They all then left the Romaine house and went out in the street. Hunt demanded the return of the board receipt to him. Mrs. Applegate declined to surrender it until threatened with arrest, when she handed it over and received back her money.

Mrs. Hunt caused some surprise when called to the stand by testifying that Mrs. Applegate had admitted to her that she was not the child's mother, but that she had adopted Edna when she was a little over a year old, giving a woman $50 for the child. Mrs. Hunt also testified that when Mrs. Applegate called upon her they discussed Edna's peculiarities, and that Mrs. Applegate had said that the girl was very selfish.

Justice Duffy wanted to know what had become of Mrs. Bennett, who had advertised a child for adoption, and for whose benefit, according to Mrs. Applegate's testimony, the latter had consented to send her little daughter to learn what kind of a home had been tendered the child through the advertisement. Mrs. Applegate replied that she believed that Mrs. Bennett was now in Tennessee.

Justice Duffy decided that the charge of abduction against Mrs. Hunt had not been proved, and he discharged the defendant. The Court suggested that the case be placed in the hands of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, it being understood that if the society found after investigation that Mrs. Applegate was a proper custodian of Edna she should be returned to her Brooklyn home. Mrs. Applegate stated in the courtroom that, should the society's report be unfavorable to her, she would seek a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of her child.

While the court proceedings were in progress the child had been kept in the Judge's private room. After the case had been disposed of Mrs. Applegate asked the Justice for permission to see her child. It was granted, and Edna was brought into the courtroom. She no sooner entered the place than she ran toward Mrs. Applegate, crying: "Mamma! mamma!"

The child threw herself into her mother's arms, and her actions told more plainly than any court proceedings that Mrs. Applegate was the mother of the little one, despite all that Edna had been credited with saying to the contrary.

While the child was in her arms Mrs. Applegate fainted away, and it was some little time before she recovered. The child's father was present in court. He is a sea Captain, and is said to be worth considerable money. He stated that he was frequently away from home for considerable periods of time, and that he could not account for his wife's action in placing Edna with the Hunts as a boarder in order to please Mrs. Bennett.

BIG CABLE SPOOL NOT MOVED

Street Must Be Covered with Plank Before 80 Tons Are Carted over It.

No effort was made yesterday to move the eighty-ton spool of wire cable now resting upon an immense truck at the dock at the foot of West Thirty-first Street, which is destined for the Columbus Avenue line of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

A large crowd assembled at the dock yesterday morning to see the largest spool in the world with the longest single length of wire cable ever made commence its journey toward the power house at Broadway and Fifty-first Street. The spectators were disappointed, for it was found that the street from the dock to Eleventh Avenue is in so disgraceful a condition that it will be necessary to lay down planking in order to move the truck upon which the cable rests. The laying of this planking will take a day or two, and it is not probable that the cable will reach its destination before the end of the week.

The cable weighs 144,700 pounds, and it would require fifty horses to draw it. A plan is under consideration to use a stationary steam engine, with which to move the cable across town.

The report that the vast weight of the cable is crushing the dock down gradually, and that since the cable was landed Saturday the dock has settled ten inches, is asserted by the authorities to be entirely erroneous.

SIX KILLED BY A BLAST

The Result of Gross Carelessness in Making an Explosion.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 30.—A premature explosion occurred in a rock quarry seven miles northeast of this place at 6 o'clock last night, five men and a boy losing their lives. The dead are:

FERGUSON, THOMAS, fourteen years old.
M'TIERNAN, MILES, contractor.
ROGERS, DANIEL.
TRUETT, CHARLES.
WELSH, PATRICK.
An unknown Italian.

All the dead except the boy are from Kansas City. In addition to these, John Ferguson, father of the boy killed, and Joe Fleming and an unknown Italian, were seriously injured by flying rocks, but it is thought that all of these will recover.

Two blasts were set just before quitting last night, one on top of a large ledge of rocks, the other much higher and further up the side of the hill. These were to be touched off with wires from an electric battery. The men took refuge under the ledge of rocks immediately beneath the first blast, intending to touch off the one higher up. By a mistake the blast over the ledge was fired first. The explosion tore loose the whole ledge of rocks, and the entire mass fell forward on the men. All the bodies were recovered during the night except that of McTiernan, which is still beneath the blast. McTiernan was at the head of the Kansas City Construction Company, the leading firm of its kind in the city.

The Hotel Savoy Again Mortgaged.

Frederick Wagner and Philip Henry Dugro, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hotel Savoy Corporation, have mortgaged the hotel property to the Brooklyn Savings Bank for $850,000 for two years. The mortgage was filed yesterday in the Register's office.

SWORE FALSELY, HE SAYS

Hammond Repeats He Perjured Himself in the Strauss Trial.

TALKED OF THE CAPTAIN'S INFLUENCE

Under the Impression It Extended to the Present Police Board—President Roosevelt and Lawyer Grant Have a Tilt or Two.

The trial of Capt. William Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, on charges growing out of the Cherokee Club trouble, was continued before President Roosevelt at Headquarters yesterday.

Roundsman Hammond, who admitted under oath last Friday that he swore falsely at the trial of Roundsman Buckley, and that he perjured himself to shield Capt. Strauss, was recalled. Hammond had testified that he made an erasure in the desk blotter at Capt. Strauss's suggestion. He had also said that he had had several conversations with the Captain, who promised to see the Commissioners and have the complaint against him dismissed. Before proceeding with the cross-examination, Lawyer Grant, addressing Commissioner Roosevelt, said:

"It has been currently reported that you, Mr. President, remarked at the last trial day that there was no doubt that the erasure in the blotter had been made through the instrumentality of the Captain. If that statement is true, it would look as if you had prejudged the case, and I do not believe you intended such an impression to go abroad. I merely wish to call attention to the matter."

Commissioner Roosevelt replied that he said if the statement of Roundsman Hammond was true there was no doubt that the Captain had falsified the records through Hammond.

Lawyer Grant asked Hammond whether he admitted at the trial of Roundsman Buckley that he had made the erasure in the blotter without any information or suggestion from any one. Hammond at first said he did not so testify, but when Mr. Grant read his testimony from the minutes of the Buckley trial he changed his answer.

"Didn't you know when you so testified that you stood convicted on your own admission of the charge made against you by Capt. Strauss?"

"I thought the Captain would do as he promised. He said he would look out for me. The Captain, in a conversation with me, also told me he would get Roundsman Buckley out of his troubles. He said it did not amount to anything."

"Why did you run after the Commissioners?" asked Mr. Grant.

"To make a straightforward statement of the whole matter," responded Hammond.

"That was after you had sworn falsely against Roundsman Buckley, was it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then you went to see the Commissioners after you tried to convict an innocent man by the testimony you gave at Roundsman Buckley's trial?"

"Yes; I wanted to tell the truth about the whole affair."

Lawyer Grant then asked the witness about the entry in the blotter as to sending Roundsman Buckley and six patrolmen up to Eighty-sixth Street. Hammond had testified that he had made that entry from a card which the Captain had left on the desk.

"Where is that card now?"

Commissioner Roosevelt had part of the card, and handed it to Lawyer Grant. It was found in two halves, half of it was missing. The President and Lawyer Grant had quite a discussion over questions asked by the attorney concerning the card.

"Your questions are not fair, Mr. Grant," said the Commissioner. "They are misleading, and even confuse me."

The Commissioner questioned Hammond about the card. Hammond said that Capt. Strauss gave him the card on the night of the parade. It was thrown away, as he made the entry on the blotter. He found it four or five days afterward, among some refuse in the station house. He had it in his possession until he gave it to Commissioner Roosevelt.

The minutes showed that Hammond had previously testified that he did not know what card had been between the time he received it from Capt. Strauss and when he gave it to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Grant and the Commissioner had another tilt at this point.

"I suppose you have a right to interrupt, Mr. Commissioner," said the lawyer, "and many apologies are made for this witness. Every time he is cornered an endeavor is made to show that he meant to say something else."

"Do you mean to say that I try to show that the witness meant something else?" asked Mr. Roosevelt in a severe tone.

"I do not mean to reflect on you."

Lawyer Grant asked Hammond to repeat his testimony relative to what happened on the night when he made the erasure in the blotter.

"The Captain came in late," said Hammond, "and he remarked that he had been trying to fix things up, but that it was impossible. He said that if Buckley had used judgment and not stopped the Cherokee Club from running everything would be all right. I made the erasure in the blotter at the Captain's suggestion. After I had made the erasure he looked at it and said: 'That is all right.'

Mr. Grant asked Hammond if he was positive as to the time when he had the conversation with the Captain about making the erasure. The Roundsman said it was between 11:30 and midnight.

"When Roundsman Buckley and the six patrolmen left the station house on Sept. 2, did you give them instructions to go to Eighty-sixth Street and East River?"

"I do not recall that I did."

"Didn't you swear positively at Roundsman Buckley's trial that you did not give them any instructions?"

"Yes, but I didn't tell the truth."

"Why not?"

"I didn't want to injure Buckley."

"Then you admit that you perjured yourself at Roundsman Buckley's trial?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, did you give Roundsman Buckley and the six patrolmen any instructions?"

"Yes, I gave them verbal instructions."

In the next breath Hammond seemed to be all at sea, and he did not give the Roundsman verbal instructions.

"I only read the order from the telegraph blotter," he said.

Hammond admitted that he swore at Roundsman Buckley's trial that he sent the men to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue.

"Then you perjured yourself, didn't you?" asked Mr. Grant.

"Yes."

"And you knew when you so testified that you were injuring an innocent man?"

"Yes."

Lawyer Grant asked the witness whether he was aware of the fact that his testimony at the Buckley trial was before the Police Board, and that Buckley might be found guilty.

"Yes; I know that," replied Hammond; "but I relied on the Captain's influence to get him out of the trouble."

"Then you believed that Capt. Strauss had influence with Commissioner Roosevelt and other members of the Police Board?"

"Yes; he said so."

"Have you heard of any case of that sort since the present board took office?"

"Yes; Davis."

"I should like to hear of it," broke in Mr. Roosevelt.

Hammond mentioned his case and Buckley's, as the Captain said he had influence enough to save both.

"Do you know of any outside of Capt. Strauss's?"

Hammond said he did not, and at this point the trial was adjourned until to-day.

Nurse Charged with Robbery.

A detective of the Central Office arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Nellie Peebles, twenty-four years old, of 222 East Twelfth Street, on the charge of having stolen over $800 worth of jewelry from the family of George B. Jenkinson, the trunk manufacturer of Newark.

The woman had been employed by Mr. Jenkinson as a trained nurse, and left on Sept. 5. After her departure it was discovered that twenty pieces of jewelry were missing. The prisoner denied her guilt. Magistrate Crane held her to await requisition papers from New-Jersey.

Seeking to Recover from an Employe.

A statement was published in some of the newspapers of this city last week to the effect that one of the stockholders of the Seeger & Guernsey Company had brought an action against the company to recover money alleged to have been misappropriated by a former employe of the company. This was incorrect.

The fact is that an action has been brought by a stockholder, in behalf of the company, against one of its former employes, which, if successful, will result in the money being paid back into the treasury of the company.

MRS. I. A. FLEET'S CLAIM OPPOSED

She Seeks to Make the Widow of Timothy Cronin a Party to an Action to Recover Money.

Mrs. Irene A. Fleet alleges that the late Timothy C. Cronin, a well-known lawyer, did not account to her for large sums of money collected by him while acting in the capacity of her counsel.

Mrs. Fleet asked Justice Barrett yesterday, in the Supreme Court, for leave to continue against his executrix and widow, Mrs. Helen Cronin, an action which she had begun against Mr. Cronin.

In the papers she filed Mrs. Fleet alleged that for many years prior to the death of Mr. Cronin he was her attorney and agent, and that he collected for her sums of money aggregating $18,000. She brought an action against him in May, 1893, for an accounting, and obtained an order for his examination before trial, in order to enable her to file her complaint. The examination proceeded until December, 1893, when it was adjourned for the purpose of allowing the defendant to sign his testimony. He became ill at that time, and the testimony was never signed. Cronin died in September, 1894.

It is alleged that the examination was put off from time to time at the request of Mr. Cronin, who said that he had a large claim against the city, and that when this was paid he would settle with the plaintiff. Cronin's case was known as the Devlin case, and in May, 1894, there was a judgment entered in favor of Cronin against the Mayor, &c., for $46,032.57. The plaintiff says that the Deputy Controller told her some time ago that the claim was about to be paid, and she says that she searched the records to find whether Mrs. Cronin, as executrix, advertised for claims against her husband's estate, but found that she had not done so. She says that according to the will of Cronin his estate was to be divided between his wife and his daughter, share and share alike, and she is afraid now when this Devlin claim is about to be paid to Mrs. Cronin she will not pay the just debts of her husband, as he provided in his will, and therefore she wants the action against Cronin continued with the wife as executrix substituted as the defendant.

As against these contentions, counsel for Cronin said that his client had been a lawyer in this city for forty years, and that during the six years before his death he was the counsel for the plaintiff. He said that the plaintiff had abandoned her claim in January, 1894, by not pushing it, and that she was guilty of gross laches. He said that the amount to be accounted for in the original application for an examination before trial was $13,677, and that by the vouchers given and the vouchers examined it was shown that Cronin had expended for the plaintiff, exclusive of pay for his own services, $12,003.25. The attorney said that in January, 1890, Mrs. Fleet paid Mr. Cronin $3,900 for legal services up to that time, and that she had paid nothing since. He said that he estimated the services of Mr. Cronin since that time at a low figure when he places them at $3,500, and that, therefore, it would be seen that Mrs. Fleet was really indebted to Cronin's estate. He contended also that if any action was brought it should be brought in the Surrogate's Court against the executrix, and that the old action could not be opened.

Justice Barrett gave the attorneys time to submit briefs.

WANTS HER DIAMONDS BACK.

Bertha Grey Says Joseph Rifkind Jilted Her and Took His Presents.

Joseph Rifkind is out on bail because he jilted Bertha Grey and married another girl.

Miss Bertha is seeking balm to the extent of $5,000, and she had her recreant lover arrested on an order issued by Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas in an action for breach of promise of marriage.

The fair plaintiff alleges that Joseph is not only a trifler, but a cheat as well, and that he fooled her out of diamonds worth $400, which he had previously given to her as engagement tokens. The engagement of marriage, Miss Bertha alleges, was entered into last June. They were to wed on Christmas day. A few days ago, however, the young woman learned, to her amazement, that Rifkind had married the other girl.

He had only a short time to have induced her to give up the diamonds by pretending, she says, to desire to have them examined by a jeweler.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—An action to acquire title to some of E. E. Rice's stage scenery, on which he has not paid the storage bill, was before a Sheriff's jury yesterday. The action was brought by Mrs. Rose Hyman of 502 West Thirty-eighth Street, where the scenery of "1492" is stored. Mr. Rice owes the plaintiff a bill of $800. The jury placed the value of the scenery at $1,000, and as soon as Mrs. Hyman gives a bond for that amount she may have the scenery.

—Everett A. Angell was sent to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions. He was convicted of perjury last week. Angell was accused of being a professional bondsman in various police courts, and of furnishing "straw" bail in a number of cases.

—Esther Cohen, who was indicted for arson in the first degree for setting fire to her apartments at 173 Norfolk Street on Aug. 30, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, and was remanded to the Tombs.

—The charges against City Marshal David M. Erskine were quashed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning by Judge Pryor.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

62—Montesi vs. Tug S. E. Babcock. 72—Gray vs. tug Pocahontas. 79—Westervelt vs. steamship Guildhall. 119—Blacknar vs. schooner F. W. Washburn. 136—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. San Domingo Improvement Company. 123—Christall vs. steamships Carib Prince and Creole Prince. 140—Sheldon vs. International Navigation Company. 150—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 151—Harris vs. steamship H. M. Whitney. 155—Whidding vs. steamship Majestic. 156—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. Tug Transfer No. 9. 157—Moore vs. Gill. 160—Saville vs. steamship Bovic. 161—Van etten vs. tug Joseph Stickney and five barges.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Edison vs. Lawton Co. 2—Crowell vs. Sperry. 8—Fargo vs. Fairbank Canning Company. 4—Pierce vs. Sanders. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Wash burn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 7—Strait vs. Wheelwright. 8—Scheuer vs. Muller. 9—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company.

Cases Noticed.—10—Joseph Dixon Crucible Company vs. Eisen. 11—Hostetter Company vs. Becker. 12—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Samuel vs. Evans.

Class IV.—2—Laville vs. Corrignie. 3—Smith vs. Ruppert.

Class VI.—4—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Brooke.

Class VII.—5—Department of Buildings vs. Turner.

Class VIII.—6—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 7—Swartz vs. Swartz. 8—O'Keefe vs. Kelly. 9—Inman vs. East River Silk Company. 10—Levy vs. Levy. 11—Whalen vs. Duffie. 12—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 13—Jelinck vs. Jelinck. 14—McBride vs. American Surety Company. 15—Lion vs. Excise Board. 16—Matter of St. Nicholas. 17—People, &c., vs. Fischer. 18—Matter of Federal Bank. 19—People, &c., vs. Grundman. 20—Duchatel vs. Duchatel. 21—Matter of Schaffner. 22—Silver vs. Buckhout.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Special Term—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT — Extraordinary Term—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calander called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Frederick Thun, Jane A. Dwyer, Samuel H. Ball.

At 2 P. M.: Ann Mountain, Pius Mahler, Mary A. Gunther.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; Fitzsimons and McCarthy, JJ.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Judgments.—18—Rabinswitz vs. Burns. 20—McLain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 22—Gleason vs. Thorn. 23—Hammond vs. Van Schaick. 24—Norwood vs. Hickok. 26—Serrell vs. Brady. 27—Lynch vs. Sauer. 28—Murray vs. Crimmins.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenholz. 2—Charles W. Barring and H. Oliver Goldsmith. 3—Augustus F. Harrison. Pleadings.—1—James E. Carroll, James Morris, and Thomas Ryan. 2—Michael Nolan. 3—William G. Wheeler. 4—Harry Goldman. 5—Peter Galogley. 6—Jeremiah Shea. 7—Haltens W. Mazeay. 8—Joseph Moore. 9—George Keefe. 10—John Gray. 11—Charles Bolz and William Foley. 12—Cesaro Trutto. 13—Alice Harvey. 14—Michael Bingham. 15—William Bartel. 16—Adolph Kramer. 17—Henry Schultz. 18—Michael Mulcahey. 19—William Williams. 20—Ellen Treanor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Charles Maese. 2—John McDonald. 3—Alfred J. Lloyd. 4—Thomas Duval. 5—Kate Stokesberger. 6—Thomas Hamilton. 7—Edward Flynn and John Sullivan. 8—Carlo Farralo. 9—Philip Barenberg. 10—Gertrude Nelson. 11—Tony Cortez. 12—Daniel Driscoll. 13—David Dorsey. 14—Anthony Washington and William Creasy. 15—George Driscoll. 16—Frederick Rohter. 17—Henry Bremiker. 18—Mary Buckley. 19—John Murray. 20—John Blake. 21—Abraham Rosenblum. 22—William Jones, Thomas Gould, and Louis Pfeifer. 23—Clara Harris. 24—Stuart M. Freeman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Haberman vs. Manning—Thomas F. Donnelly, Youmans, Jr., vs. Stapleton—Thomas E. Rush. Matter of Levy—William H. Willis. Cragin vs. Calhoun—William M. Hoes. Dubois vs. Thompson—Henry M. Alexander. Walter vs. Youthful League Club—D. Romaine Baldwin.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Bridgeport Steamboat Company vs. Annie Heusner and others—Dallas Flanagan.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company vs. J. Henry Hollander—Paul M. Goodrich.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Caroline Hertzog, Jacob Wells, Richard A. Barnes, Caroline M. Harris, Edward Notter, Margaret Sufta, Henry Harteau, Joseph M. Foley, Christian A. Assman, Agnes Corriston, James Spillane, Martin, Van Buren Ruland, Charles Jordan. The accounting of Charles F. Bolington. The estates of Mary A. Osborn and Michael Fox, (three proceedings.) Discovery of the assets of Thomas Cody. No. 49—The will of Herman Nols.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Dixey Wants a Theatre.—Henry E. Dixey has become fascinated with San Francisco and is anxious to remain there. He can do so if he can secure a theatre in the city to manage, and that he is now trying for. He has a wealthy "backer," who has promised to "go his bond," if he can get anybody to build a theatre for him, and, singular as it may seem, Mr. Dixey is really engaged now in securing the money from $150,000 to $200,000 in such an investment. He does not want a large theatre, he says, because he prefers a small one filled nightly to a large one empty. He proposes, if he secures a theatre, to give the San Franciscans a clean, interesting series of performances, and he is sure that they will pay. Mr. Dixey has had several long interviews about his proposed theatre with San Francisco reporters, and there is no doubt that he is thoroughly in earnest in his ambition.

—Leader Conterno Returned.—Dr. Giovani E. Conterno, who has been leader of the band at the United States Military Academy at West Point, returned last night from the Pittsburg Exposition to lead the band at the Brooklyn Food and Health Exposition. While in the Smoky City he was highly honored. Prof. H. P. Ecker, the Allegheny City organist, decorated him on Foster night with a gold medal which bore this inscription: "Presented to Dr. G. E. Conterno by His Many Admirers in Pittsburg."

—Sir Henry Irving.—Negotiations are now pending with Sir Henry Irving, with a view to inducing him to visit Berlin in his company next Summer, during the exposition. The company, if it goes, will play in the theatre erected on the exhibition grounds. Mr. Irving has not yet decided whether to accept the engagement offered or not, but it is understood that he is well inclined to the proposition, and the general belief is that he will go to Berlin.

—In "The Widow Jones."—Annie Sutherland, who was lately seen in "The City of Pleasure" as the Moulin Rouge girl, made her first appearance in "The Widow Jones" at the Bijou Theatre last night. She played the part of Marcia Mendelssohn and gave great satisfaction to both the audience and the management. She is engaged as a member of May Irwin's company for the rest of the season.

—Guests of Honor.—The boxes of the Garrick Theatre will hold a notable company of prominent actors at the special matinée of "A Social Highwayman" to be given next Friday afternoon. Among the guests of honor will be Joseph Jefferson, Nat C. Goodwin, Kyrle Bellew, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Francis Wilson, Della Fox, Jefferson De Angelis, E. H. Sothern, and Walker Whiteside.

—Daly's Theatre.—This is the final week of Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew and "Le Collier de la Reine" at Daly's. The last matinées will be given to-morrow and Saturday, and the last performance on Saturday night. From here Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew go to Philadelphia to begin their tour, under the management of Augustin Daly.

—"Heart of Maryland."—Three cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went to Washington yesterday, loaded with the scenery and properties to be used in the first presentation in that city next Monday night of David Belasco's new play, "Heart of Maryland." This play will be presented Oct. 21 at the Herald Square Theatre for a run.

—"Fleur-de-Lis."—The fiftieth performance of "Fleur-de-Lis" will be given by Della Fox and her company at Palmer's Theatre on Saturday evening, Oct. 19, when handsome souvenirs will be presented to the audience. Miss Fox's engagement is rapidly approaching its limit.

—"Pudd'nhead Wilson."—Frank Mayo and "Pudd'nhead Wilson" are in Washington this week. The sale of seats for the two weeks' engagement at the Herald Square Theatre, beginning next Monday night, will open on Thursday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. J. L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery, now on temporary duty as Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Default on Oregon Improvement Consolidated Seconds.

OCTOBER INTEREST NOT TO BE PAID

Reorganization of the Company Will Go On, However—Elijah Smith Hopeful that Matters Will Turn Out Right.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oregon Improvement Company, it was decided to default on the October interest on the consolidated second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, which issue amounts to $6,468,000. A resolution was adopted declaring the payment of the said interest at this time would be inexpedient and impolitic, as the money would have to be borrowed.

There will, accordingly, be no interest payments on these bonds to-day. The total amount due is $155,245. This default cannot lead to any immediate foreclosure proceedings, as, under the terms of the mortgage, there can be no foreclosure for a period of ninety days, by which time the present management hopes to have a reorganization plan perfected which will meet the approval of all of the security holders of the company. Elijah Smith and his friends now have control of this company, and they are confident that its affairs will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The Protective Committee of Oregon Improvement Company's security holders proposes to take measures to protect all interests. A circular was in course of preparation yesterday. This committee pointed out last Spring the possibility of a default in the interest on the consolidated seconds.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

The Annual Report Shows a Deficit for Last Year.

The report of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 has just been issued in pamphlet form. It shows gross earnings, $3,667,860—a decrease of $192,246; operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, $2,334,814, an increase of $84,500; net earnings, $1,333,035, a decrease of $276,761. The total income was $1,502,708, and, after deducting fixed charges and taxes and dividends on preferred stock, there was a deficit of $158,550.

Freight earnings increased during the year $212,501, or 7.98 per cent.; the passenger earnings decreased, $381,924, or 35.72 per cent. The volume of freight increased, however, the tons carried being 3,782,896 in 1895, a gain of 559,317 over 1894, or 17.35 per cent. The tons carried one mile numbered 488,538,083, an increase of 68,053,844, or 16.18 per cent.

The company's investment in its Chicago terminals was increased within the year $95,652, and the sinking fund appropriation is $59,474 larger than for the previous fiscal year. The statements of the company's operations for the first two months of the present fiscal year shows that the entire quarter's charges were earned during those two months.

New-Haven and Hartford Affairs.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—This is the last day for disposing of the new issue of the debenture bonds and stock of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. During the last three days the company has disposed of over $2,000,000 worth of debentures. The rush is supposed to be due to the fact that to-day was the last chance to secure blocks of the new stock. When the new debentures mature the stock of the road will be a total of $47,000,000.

A new speed gauge has just been put upon the special car of President Clark of the Consolidated Railroad. It measures not only the total speed traversed hourly, but also the aggregate speed, and has thus far given general satisfaction. A thorough test is being made with a view toward the further introduction of the instrument. In case of record-breaking spins, it is likely to prove a valuable acquisition.

An Old Land Grant Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue the adjustment of the land grant of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, (now the Great Northern,) in accordance with the decision of his predecessor, Secretary Noble, in 1891. The decision of Secretary Noble has never been reversed, but the adjustment was suspended pending the action of the United States courts.

The Court of Appeals having sustained the department, the Secretary now directs the adjustment to continue. A portion of the 200,000 acres will become the property of the old Hastings and Dakota grant, and some lands will be restored to the public domain.

Metropolitan Street Railway.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The annual report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which operates the Broadway cable road and other lines in New-York City, for the year ended June 30 last shows: Gross earnings from operation, $5,484,323; operating expenses, $3,183,200; net earnings, $2,301,-113; other income, $287,936; gross income, $2,589,049; fixed charges, $2,016,880; net income, $572,169; 3 per cent. dividend declared on $13,500,000; common stock, $405,-000; profit and loss, (surplus,) $928,150; cash on hand, $488,349.

East-Bound Freights.

The total east-bound shipments of dead freight out of Chicago last week amounted to 62,024 tons, as against 60,998 tons for the previous week, and 53,850 tons last year. The Pan Handle carried 9,330 tons; the Lake Shore, 8,803 tons; the Grand Trunk, 7,963 tons; the Michigan Central, 5,874 tons; the Wabash, 5,810 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,240 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 4,201 tons; the Erie Railway, 5,834 tons; the Nickel Plate, 4,424 tons, and the Big Four, 2,533 tons.

Railway Taxation in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30.—In its annual report, issued to-day, the State Board of Equalization makes the following assessments of taxes for the year upon railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies: Railroad tax, $314,682, against $310,026 for 1894; telegraph tax, $3,000, against $2,983 for 1894; telephone tax, $2,690, against $2,356 for 1894. Total, $320,381, an increase of $5,068 over 1894.

The total railroad valuation is given as $21,140,000.

New Road Open in the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Maplewood and South Orange Railway Company will begin the operation of its new electric line between South Orange and Tremont Avenues to-morrow. The power is to be furnished by the Suburban Traction Company, with which the new company will also have a traffic arrangement. As soon as the necessary franchise is granted the road will be extended to Valley Road and Forest Street.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Irondequoit and Lake Shore Electric Railroad Company has been incorporated to construct a street surface road from Forest Lawn in the town of Webster, Monroe County, this State, to a point near the intersection of the shore of Lake Ontario with the easterly bank of the Genesee River, in the town of Irondequoit; capital, $1,000; and Directors, A. J. Johnson, Joseph C. Tone, Joseph A. Johnson, Frank W. Elwood, and Edward S. Ellwanger of Rochester; E. O. McNair and David W. McNair of Warsaw.

—Consul O'Hara writes the Department of State from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, that it is reported in Bluefields that the Southern Pacific Railway Company will discontinue running its Morgan Line steamships between New-Orleans and Bluefields. The low price of bananas and the difficulty of competing with vessels owned by Norwegians and manned by the poorly paid sailors of that nation cause this action.

—A semi-official statement was made yesterday that the entire issue of $3,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company, which was purchased by A. A. H. Boissevain, has been placed abroad at 94 and interest, Amsterdam basis. The bonds are guaranteed by the Chesapeake and Ohio and by the "Big Four."

—Vice President Baldwin has issued a circular informing employes of the Southern Railway Company that leave of absence and free transportation will be given to those who have been in the company's service one year, in order that they may visit the Atlanta Exposition.

—Officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company calculate that the earnings for the last quarter will show an increase in net earnings of not less than $207,000.

—A special meeting of the Central Traffic Association will be held in Chicago to-morrow, to consider a further advance in rates on iron freights.

—A dispatch from Altoona, Penn., says that the Altoona and Phillipsburg connecting railroad will be sold by the Sheriff to-morrow.

—Charles C. Hamberton has been appointed sole receiver for the Central Washington Railroad, in the State of Washington.

—The Bergen Traction Company in New-Jersey has passed into the hands of the Elkins syndicate of Philadelphia.

—Inter-State Commerce Commissioner W. G. Veazey is spending a few days in New-York.

—Director C. S. Gleed of Atchison started on another trip West last Sunday.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE LAND

FACTS GATHERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

More than One-fifth of the Population on the Rolls of Educational Institutions—Teachers Employed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, to-day made public his fifth annual report, covering the school year ended Nov. 30, 1893. It comprises three parts, the first of which is devoted to statistics.

These show that in the year 1892-3 the whole number of pupils enrolled in schools and colleges, public and private, in the United States, was 15,083,630, or 22.5 per cent. of the entire population. This was an increase over the preceding year of 370,697, and the total would be increased to 15,400,-000 if pupils in attendance upon special educational agencies were included.

The enrolment of pupils in the public schools for the year numbered 13,510,719, an increase of 1.92 per cent. over the preceding year, while the average attendance increased 3.45 per cent. The details of attendance show that children in the United States leave school for about two-fifths of the year to engage in labor or from other motives.

There were employed in that year 122,056 male teachers and 260,954 female. There has been a decrease in the number of male teachers since 1880, and the number of female teachers has increased 70 per cent. in that period. The number of schoolhouses in 1893 was 235,426, valued, with their contents and appurtenances, at $398,435,039. The school revenue for that year was $165,-000,000; the total expenditures were $163,-000,000. Of this amount, $104,000,000 was paid for teachers' wages, $31,000,000 for the construction of schoolhouses, and $28,000,-000 for fuel, supplies, &c. In the last twenty years the value of school property in the United States and the common school expenditure have more than doubled.

The number of public high schools reported to the bureau in 1893 was 2,812, employing 9,489 teachers and having 232,951 pupils enrolled. Reports were received from 1,434 private high schools and academies, employing 6,261 teachers and giving instruction to 96,147 pupils. There were 451 universities and colleges for men and for both sexes; of these, 310 were co-educational, an increase of 3 per cent. in two years. The total number of instructors was 10,247, and of pupils, 140,053. Colleges for women alone numbered 143, with 2.114 teachers and 22,949 students. These institutions had 5,319,602 volumes in their libraries; their equipment was valued at $128,872,801; endowment funds, $98,095,705; income for the year, $17,671,550, and the benefactions during the year, $6,715,138. State appropriations for agricultural schools which received aid from the United States under the act of 1862 amounted during the year to $1,634,715.

As a result of professional education in the year there were graduated 4,911 medical students, 2,852 dental students, 3,394 pharmacists, 6,776 law students, and 7,836 theological students. Theological schools are more heavily endowed, compared with their expenses, than any other class of institutions; of theological students, one-half get their collegiate training in denominational schools, one-sixth in non-sectarian schools, and only 3 per cent. in State universities. The graduates of normal schools numbered 4,491; the number of students, 53,465. The amount appropriated by States for the support of normal schools that year was $1,452,914, and for buildings, $816,-826.

Other contents of the report are devoted to a review of the systems of education in foreign countries; reports in connection with the International Congress of Education at the World's Fair; criticisms on American education by representatives of the German Government at Chicago; reports by foreign representatives at the International Congress to their Governments; a report on American technological schools by Prof. Riedler of the Royal Polytechnicum at Charlottenburg, near Berlin; the report of the proceedings of the World's Congress of Librarians at the World's Fair; documents illustrative of American educational history" by Prof. B. A. Hinsdale of the University of Michigan; the report of the committee of ten appointed by the National Educational Association upon the courses of instruction in secondary schools, Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard University, Chairman; a historical account of the National Educational Association by Mr. Z. Richards, its first President; an article on "The Education of the Negro, Its Characteristics and Facilities," contributed by Mr. Welford Addis, who takes the ground that there are three features which distinguish the education of the American negro, and to a large extent differentiate it from that of the white people among whom he lives. These facts are (1) the cost of education of the negro is borne by the white portion of the community; (2) his education is, at most, always elementary; (3) it is becoming more industrial in character.

TO BE TRIED FOR CONSPIRACY

Charges Made Against John Mullins, a Jersey City Furniture Dealer.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 30.—The trial of John Mullins, the Jersey City furniture dealer, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the State, and also for perjury, was postponed in the Mercer Court to-day until Oct. 16. Mullins, it is charged, conspired with B. J. Ford, late Superintendent of the State Capitol, and now a fugitive from justice, to cheat the Commonwealth in the matter of furniture sales.

According to the evidence adduced before the Senate investigating committee, they furnished the State House two or three times from cellar to garret, removing better furniture than they put in, and charged grossly exorbitant prices for what they furnished. Mullins will be tried by a struck jury. His counsel are W. H. Vredenberg, ex-Judge W. T. Hoffman, and Judge Chauncey H. Beasley.

Eugene Murphy, the expert bookkeeper who has looked Mullins's affairs up before the Senate committee, has been subpoenaed by the prosecution and will be the principal witness against him.

Jersey City's Water Contracts.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 30.—Corporation Counsel Blair to-day announced that no further steps would be taken toward making a contract with the East Jersey Company for a temporary water supply until Judge Lippincott had passed upon the validity of the law under which the contract was authorized. No objection was made to the contract for a temporary supply, but Judge Blair said that both contracts were authorized under the law of 1888. If that law is unconstitutional, then a temporary contract made under it must be void as well as the permanent contract. Judge Blair said that the Supreme Court had already declared that the act in question was in accordance with the Constitution, but the matter was not carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals in order to secure a final decision. This probably will not be done.

Arrested for Annoying Salvationists.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 30.—George Uldrich, nineteen years old, of 96 Bowers Street, was arrested to-day upon complaint of Lena Grounds of the Salvation Army. She alleges that Ulrich turned a big dog into the barracks at Pierce and Congress Streets. Uldrich then fastened the door of the barracks, Miss Grounds further alleges, so that no one could get out. A panic ensued, but no one was injured. Uldrich will be arraigned before Police Justice Douglass to-morrow.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Parcels Sold Under Foreclosure—Details of the Offerings for To-day at 111 Broadway.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $29,500, to J. G. C. Hupfel, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 1,789 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $8,405, to the plaintiff, A. G. Nevins, the leasehold of 470 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Pitt Street, with three-story brick building.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Sanders, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,360.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 by 98.37, with frame stables. Due on judgment, $5,900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, M. T. McMahon, referee, 2,074 Fifth Avenue, west side, 23.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, W. M. K. Olcott, referee, lease of 177 Essex Street, west side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 25 by 90 by 25 by 89.11, four-story brick tenement, with store, in front and two-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $8,075.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 165 feet north of John Street, by Mrs. Anna Kiernan of 1,039 Samuel Street, two-story brick and wood dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Locust Avenue, east side, 130 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, by Samuel Bailie & Son of Locust Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $50.

No. 251 Fifth Avenue, by estate of William Black, alterations to six-story brick offices and photograph gallery; cost, $400.

Forest Avenue, west side, 479.10 feet north of Denman Place, by Ann Tyrrell, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 522 Courtlandt Avenue, by Joseph Avallon, alterations to two-and-a-half story frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 147 and 149 Eighth Street, by Steward estate, alterations to three-story stone theatre; cost, $1,500.

Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, by George W. Perkins, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 30.

85TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Abraham Bernheimer to Edward J. De Coppet $16,000

107TH AV, S23 and S25; Remsen G. Brooks to Isidor Abraham 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Josephine A. Cummings to Francis B. Hoffman 30,000

87TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 47th St, 50x100; William Stubenbord and wife to Louisa Miller, executrix, and Julius Miller, executor of Jacob Miller 38,350

46TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.5; James T. Cowdery and wife to Claudia S. Innet 22,500

91ST ST, 142 West; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Sophie Berls 10

41ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.8; Katharine Scholl to John Scholl... 1

55TH ST, s s, 146.3 ft e of Park Av, 18.9 x100.5; William I. Rosenfeld to Emil L. Lembke 17,000

72D ST, 320 East; Leopold Hutter and wife to Minna Muller 1

5TH AV, e s, 64.5 ft n of 42d St, 36x100.8; Edward Wells, executor, &c., of Elizabeth M. Ford, to John R. Ford... 1

5TH AV, e s, 64.5 ft n of 42d St, 36x100.8; John R. Ford to Elizabeth M. Horner 1

96TH ST, s s, 99.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x100.5; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Henry C. Zimmerman 3,475

96TH ST, s s, 125.5 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x100.8; same to same 3,250

96TH ST, s s, 150.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x100.8; same to same 3,250

MADISON AV, 547; Samuel F. Adams and wife to Robert P. Bliss 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 19; Frederick Schuck and wife to E. Russell Houghton. 1

WEST END AV, 698; James Livingston and wife to Isabelle D. Dent 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 32.4 ft n of 121st St, 29.4x100x25x84.8; Katherine Scholl to John Scholl 1

123D ST, 240 West; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Charles W. Dollinger 1

96TH ST, n s, 231.3 ft w of 9th Av, 31.3x100.11; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company 34,000

96TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 31.8x100.11; same to same 34,000

96TH ST, n s, 293.9 ft w of 9th Av, 31.3x100.11; same to same 35,000

96TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of 9th Av, 31.3x100.11; same to same 35,000

101ST ST, n s, 353.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 71.6x irregular; Philip Braender and wife to Herman A. Bente 1

143D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 125x99.11; Francis M. Wilmot to Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Harrison 1

MANHATTAN AV, 498 and 500; William L. Leow and wife to Charles Beckmann. 45,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 180th St, 25x100; Abraham Goldsmith and wife to Alexander McSorley 12,000

BROADWAY or King's Bridge Road, n e corner of Hawthorne St, 25x100x25x150; Charlton W. Crane to Winfred E. Judge. 10

GRAND ST, 273 and 275; Edwin F. Stern and wife to Clara Davies and others..... 750

CHRYSTIE ST, 117; Abraham Stern to Samuel Stone and another 1

7TH ST, 100; Michael Bissert and wife to Jacob Dieter 41,000

107TH ST, 222 East; Jacob Dieter and wife to Michael Bissert 26,000

MULBERRY ST, w s, 118.1 ft s of Prince St, 25x99.6; Banned Friend and wife to Pietro Canevari 30,500

GREENWICH and JANE STS, s w corner, 35x78; William E. Booth to Florence Gray; ex property 1

107TH AV, 50.5 ft s of 55th St, 25x100, and other property; Hugo S. Mack and wife to Remsen G. Brooks 1

107TH ST, 50 West, and other property; William R. Rose and another to William Wetterer 1

18TH ST, 43 West; Hartha Oesterlein to same 1

107TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of 6th Av, 50x92, and other property; Gibson Putzel to same 1

14TH ST, n s, 42 ft e of 5th Av, 50x129; Charles H. Truax, referee, to Thomas S. Denike 100,000

24TH ST, s s, 351.8 ft w of 7th Av, 26.8x98.9; Nelson S. Cubberley and wife to Morris S. Thompson 48,000

IRVING PLACE, 74; Mary E. Magrath and Ida K. Magrath to Catharine Magrath 1

107TH AV, s s, Lot 210, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Francis Crawford and wife to Annie Froman 2,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Seton Av, 62x128x150x164.6; Johanna Maher to Charles B. Reiche 700

BRONX TERRACE, n corner, Lot 1,175, map of Wakefield, 25x105; George P. Hinchey to James H. Price 325

LOT 206, map of Van Nest Park, Twenty-fourth Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary C. Peters 395

LOT 233, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Anna Mitchell 370

LOT 432, same map; same to Theresa A. O'Donohue 550

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Seton Av, 62x128x50x164.6; Charles B. Reiche to Anne Vogt 1,250

COLES ROAD, w s, 170.6 ft n of Joseph Thwaite's land, 170.6x irregular; Joseph Hinchliffe and others to Joseph Haag. 3,000

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Hinchliffe and another, by guardian, to same 1,200

GRANT AV, e s, 95.4 ft n of 164th St, 21.4x irregular; William E. Brooker and wife to Peter A. Muller 1

140TH ST, s s, 408.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John A. Norman and wife to Anna E. Hicks 1

LOTS 56, 57, 58, 45, 46, 47, Block 2,524, map of Kemp estate; Michael J. Lyons and wife to Jacob Spettel 14,150

140TH ST, s s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Anna E. Hicks to John J. Gannon 8,500

WILLIS AV, 403; Arnold Adler and others to John Tobaben and wife 21,500

143D ST, n s, 559 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x92.10; Joseph J. Burkle and others to Clifford L. Goetchius 10

TINTON AV, w s, 80.8 ft s of 169th St, 29.8x73.4; Hibbert B. Roach to John Sheridan 5,200

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 138th St, 28x100; Edward D. Bertine and Stephen J. Egan and wives to Frederick Wollmar. 36,000

BEACH AV, e s, 370.11 ft. n of Kelly St, 24x100.2; Friedrich Ketchum and wife to Thomas S. Carroll 5,500

BATHGATE AV, w s, 235 ft s of 172d St, 25x120; Eliza Murphy to Thomas Murphy 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 9.8 ft s of Lebanon St, 72.6x91.8; William Magee and wife to Frank J. Britt 2,250

ELM AV, e s, 500 ft s of Orchard Terrace, 35x100; John H. Metzler to Richard Roesler 4,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 25x100.2; Rufus R. Randall to Charles C. Clinton 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Moses Siegel; s e corner of 6th Av and 19th St, 116.3x180x92x60.9x—x85.8, 1½ years..... $27,000

TONNELE, John L., trustee, &c., of John Tonnele, to Gerson Siegel; n e corner of 6th Av and 18th St, 67.9x irregular, 18 years 11,500

TONNELE, John L., to same; 59 and 61 West 18th St, 18 years..... 4,500

MOSER, Edith H., by guardian, and others, to Timothy J. Kieley; 48 West 14th St, 19 11-12 years 7,000

MORRIS, Ellen J., and another to Peter G. Kemp; 790 to 794 Greenwich St, 5 years 1,400

WINNER, George J. H., to Frank B. Hoag; 2,280 7th Av, 6 years..... 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNDSTEIN, Moser, and wife to Karoline Rothschild; 356 East 123d St, 3 years... $1,150

BAER, Lucien, and another to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 43d St, 331 ft e of 10th Av, 4 years..... 8,500

BENTE, Herman A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142 and 144 West 161st St, 3 years 29,000

BRITT, Frank J., and another to William Magee; w s of Southern Boulevard, 9.11 ft s of 170th St, 1 year 1,000

BUXTON, William H., to William H. Buxton, as executor; n w s of 3d Av, 21.6 ft n e of Mott St, 1 year 15,000

BLISS, Robert P., to F. J. Middlebrook; e s of Madison Av, 17.8 ft s of 55th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 28,000

BUHRE, Alonzo S., and wife to Mary A. Carroll; Southern Westchester Turnpike, part of Lot 134 and Lot 133, map of William Adee, 2 years 2,000

BELMONT, Frederick, and wife to Isaac Butler; n e s of West Farms Road, 1.5 ft s e of Jefferson St, 5 years..... 2,500

CARLEW, James, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37 to 45 West 87th St, (5 mortgages,) 3 years.....131,000

SAME to William Hall's Sons; n s of 87th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 21,000

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to V. L. Dunham and another; n s of 108th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 18,000

CAVANAGH, William E., and wife to Isaac Butler; n s of Harlem Road, adjoining land of C. Bernard, 5 years..... 1,250

DIETER, Jacob, to Michael Bissert; s s of 7th St, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, installments 9,000

DENIKE, Thomas S., to W. C. Sampson; n s of 14th St, 42 ft e of 5th Av, lease. 75,000

DE LA MARE, Gertrude P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 133 East 15th St, 4 years 10,500

DE CAPPERT, Edward J., to Abraham Bernheimer; s s of 85th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 10,000

DIETER, Jacob, to Michael Bissert; 100 7th St, 3 years 20,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to William E. Callender; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 150th St, demand 8,000

ELTZ, Jacob, to Conrad Stein; n s of 54th St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years.... 22,000

GRAY, Florence, to William E. Booth; 514 Greenwich St, 1 year 1,000

GANNON, John J., and wife to John Browning; 626 East 140th St, 4 years .. 4,250

GOLDSMITH, Charles, to Gustave Goldsmith; s s of 116th St, 300.3 ft w of Avenue A, demand 2,000

HALLEY, Mary E., and another to C. J. Kelly; e s of Franklin Av, 100 ft s of 175th St, 3 years 3,000

HOTEL SAVOY to Brooklyn Savings Bank; e s of 5th Av, 75.5 ft n of 58th St, 2 years 350,000

HOUGHTON, E. Russell, to Frederick Schuck; s w corner of St. Nicholas Place and 151st St, 3 years..... 20,000

HOUGHTON, E. Russell, to Frederick Schuck; s w corner of 151st St and St. Nicholas Place, installments..... 5,000

HEINS, John D., and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of 117th St, 125 ft n of 5th Av, 1 year 80,000

JOHNSEN, Amund, and wife to Sigmund Gutwillig; s s of 34th St, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 35,000

KOCH, John H., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 231 West 26th St, 1 year..... 10,000

KIMBEL, Eleanor M., to Antoinette Marsh; s s of 140th St, 120 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years..... 15,000

KRUPP, Feltx, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) s e corner of 117th St and Morningside Av, demand 10,123

LIMBKE, Emil L., to William I. Rosenfeld; s s of 55th St, 146.3 ft e of Park Av, demand..... 5,300

MAGRATH, Cartharine, to J. R. Suydam, trustee; 74 Irving Place, 1 year..... 1,500

MULLER, Minna, to Leopold Hutter; 409 East 72d St, installments..... 3,750

MILDEBERGER, George W., and wife to E. B. Meeks; 82 Carmine St, 1 year.. 600

McSORLEY, Alexander, to Abraham Goldsmith; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 180th St, 5 years..... 11,000

MULLER, Peter A., to William E. Brooker; e s of Grant Av, 95.5 ft n of 164th St, 2 years..... 700

MITCHELL, Anna, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 233, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 185

NAUMANN, Amelia, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Hoe Av, 225 ft s of Cook Place, 1 year 3,000

ORCUTT, Caroline S., to George Ehret; s s of 69th St, extending from Avenue A to East River, 1 year 10,000

PETERS, Mary C., to E. B. Levy; Lot 206, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.... 200

ROSENTHAL, Rachel, to J. H. Metzler; s s of Elm Av, 500 ft e of Orchard Terrace, installments 1,000

STONE, Samuel, and another to Abraham Stern; 117 Chrystie St, installments ... 3,700

SHERIDAN, John, to H. B. Roach; w s of Tinton Av, 80.9 ft s of 169th St, installments 2,200

SALMON, Jacob, and another to W. W. Taylor; w s of Simpson St, 193.9 ft n of Home St, 2 years 1,000

SHIRMER, Charles D., to W. W. Taylor; Lots 53, 57, 62, and 64, map of Bronxwood Park, 2 years 1,000

TRAHAN, Annie, and another to Francis Crawford; Lot 210, map of Wakefield, 1 year 3,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year... 2,000

VOLLMAR, Friederich, and wife to E. D. Bertine and another, in Sun's Av and 138th St, s e corner, 2 years 3,000

VOGT, Anne, to Charles B. Rieche; s e corner of Seton Av and King's Bridge Road, 3 years 200

WOOD, Walter N., and wife to P. P. Knapp and others; s s of 79th St, 40 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 68,000

ZIMMERMAN, Henry C., and wife to Aaron Fatman; s s of 96th St, 125.5 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 30,000

SAME to M. J. McLaughlin, as executor, &c.; s s of 96th St, 99.11 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 15,000

THE WILLIAM'S BRIDGE GAS AND Electric Light Company to the Continental Trust Company; all property, real and personal, machinery, &c., bonds...100,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLACK, Fannie F., to E. L. Black.. $4,087

BERTINE, Edward D., to S. J. Egan... 1

BRINCK, Rebecca A., to S. T. F. Randolph 8,000

BUDD, William H., to Heloise Young, gold 10,000

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to John G. Butterfield 600

FARNUM, Hannah R., and another to Henrietta B. Lighte..... 1,500

MEEKS, Edwin B., to E. G. Duvall..... 600

MARSHALL, Oscar T., to William K. Major and another, executors and trustees 5,000

PHILIPS, William H., to William H. Philips, trustee 12,000

SMYLIE, Adolph E., administrator, to A. K. Ely 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Northcutt De P. Field and another, trustee, (two assignments.).. 30,000

Lis Pendens.

39TH ST and 6th Av, n w corner, 24.8x100; Colwell Lead Company against Mary O'Neill, administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

134TH ST, 538 East; Thomas Morris against Robert Kiefer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV and 102d St, s w corner, 70x100.11; George Mackenzie against Louis E. Steinfield and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

AMSTERDAM AV and 157th St, s w corner, 25x100; same against John Halligan and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Frederick M. Frobisher against Jacob Steuhl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

76TH ST, n s, 162 ft w of Columbus Av, 20 ft front; Louise H. Jackson against Charles E. Runk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

160TH ST and 12th Av, s w corner, —x—; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Maggie A. Coleman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Avenue C, 25 ft front; Prescott H. Butler, executor, against John G. Folsom and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

93D ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 44.5x100.8; Mary Bird against Walter Reid and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

122D ST, 331 and 333 East; Mary E. Dempsey against Christiana Kohlhass, owner; Abram Yost, contractor..... $350

MOTT AV, e s, 50x227, Twenty-third Ward; same against Josephine Hunter, owner; same contractor..... 350

50TH ST, 501 to 507 West; Theodor Westing against Ruth A. Wallace, owner; Dennis J. Menton, contractor..... 400

AVENUE A, 1,545; Schaefer & Co. against J. Greenbaum, owner; Buelfesbach Iron Works and others, contractors 120

WEST BROADWAY, 52; Hopkins & Roberts against William Engle, owner and contractor 10,036

116TH ST, 315B West; Adolph Man against William H. Butler, owner; J. Bankwitz, contractor..... 21

4TH ST, 268 and 270 East; Louis Monjo against Herman Werthelm and Louis Zimmerman, owners and contractors.... 200

FORSYTH ST, 43; E. Salkin & Liebman against Jacob Pilzer, owner and contractor 259

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34 Gansevoort Street,
9 Hubert St., s. e. cor. Collister St.,
741 Greenwich Street,
228 West 13th Street,
181 West 4th Street, running through to 124 Washington Place.
34 & 404 6th Avenue,
105 Greenwich Avenue,
147 Waverley Place, and
6 Beekman Place.
Also valuable lot on West 116th Street,
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There Is but One Way in Which the Cuban Troubles Can End.

OPINION OF MR. FIDEL G. PIERRA

Self-Government Under the Spanish Flag Impossible, He Thinks—Cubans Must Fight for Their Rights and Liberty.

Mr. Fidel G. Pierra, a prominent Cuban, who is well known in the commercial world in this city, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES for his opinion of the statements made by Señor Rafael Montoro concerning the present troubles in Cuba in an interview published in the Sunday issue of THE TIMES. Mr. Pierra, who was unanimously elected by the united representatives of the South American republics Secretary of the Pan-American Congress, which was held in Washington during the Harrison Administration, has stood up for many years for the policy of evolution instead of revolution, and advocated it by pen and word. He speaks, therefore, with the authority not only of a patriot, but of a thinker who has made a close study of the problem of Cuba's welfare.

"Have you read Señor Rafael Montoro's statement in regard to the Cuban revolution?" he was asked.

"Yes, Sir; I have."

"Would you object to tell THE TIMES what you think of it?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I have not thought much about it. It is simply a rehash of the various statements heretofore made by the Spanish Government, which, as you know, have been fully contradicted by the facts which the Spaniards themselves have been compelled to bring forward.

"I was an evolutionist or autonomist, and, I think, a sincere and honest one, for I had no other motive of action or purpose to serve than the good of my country, since for the last quarter of a century I have not had there any pecuniary interests or commercial relations of any kind which could in any way influence my feelings or bias my judgment. I believed self-government under the flag of Spain to be a good solution for the Cuban difficulties, both political and economic, and for years I faithfully supported that policy to the best of my abilities. But experience has convinced me beyond a shadow of doubt that self-government under the Spanish flag is nothing but a phantom and a dream. Spain will not, and can not, give it, and the continuation of the present Spanish régime means for the people political, economical, and social annihilation. Their only salvation lies in independence, absolute independence, from the mother country. Spain has willfully and deliberately closed all avenues to any possible honorable understanding, and nothing remains for the Cubans but to fight for their rights and their liberty. This, in their case, means to fight for their existence."

"You have no doubt noticed that Señor Montoro asserts that the importance of the revolutionary movement has been greatly exaggerated in the United States. Is that a fact?"

"To begin with, Señor Montoro says that the revolution has been greatly exaggerated, and, furthermore, that it began with a few elements of success a few months ago, but its inception was attended by the usual contagiousness of such movements in the tropics. Now, the exaggerated part of the statement needs no contradiction. It is already fully and completely contradicted by facts as well known to Señor Montoro as they are to the whole reading public of the United States. What is the meaning of the 60,000 men already sent by Spain to Cuba? Do you require that number to crush a few adventurers and bandits? What is the meaning of Gen. Maceo having his headquarters as long as it suited him at El Caney, two miles and a half from Santiago de Cuba? What the presence of Gomez and his army within rifle shot of Puerto Principe? Are not the reports of the rifles heard from the outskirts of Cienfuegos? Did not the Governor of Matanzas a few days ago escape by the merest chance from falling into the hands of the revolutionists within six miles from that city? And who were the men whose hands he came so near failing? Were they not Spanish volunteers, yet wearing their uniform, who had joined en masse the revolutionists? Why are the Spaniards residing in Baracoa leaving the city in a hurry, although it is garrisoned with Spanish troops? Are not the Cuban pickets clearly in sight of the town all about Jaitecico, at the back of El Castillo Alto, and just a little way from Matachin? In fact, is not the city absolutely surrounded in such a way that not even a pint of milk can be brought in from the adjoining farms?

"Again, why is it that the Spanish troops remain concealed within the cities and towns from Cape Maysi to Matanzas and Cienfuegos, and do not venture out into the field? Is a revolutionary movement having already an army which covers three-fourths of the whole area of the island an insignificant affair?

"Señor Montoro declares that the revolution began with few elements of success, and yet in a few months it has secured an army large enough to extend almost from one end of the island to the other. Does not the declaration of Señor Montoro and this latter fact prove beyond all doubt the strength and vitality of the revolution? Does it not prove, likewise, that the people were ready for it, and that the revolutionary spirit, stimulated and developed by Spanish oppression, needed only a spark to kindle into the vast flame which has assumed the character of a conflagration extending all over the country? As regards Señor Montoro's theory of tropical contagion, I do not pretend to know anything at all. It is probably one of the many theories evolved by the Autonomist mind under Spanish influence; but I do know, and everybody knows, that contagion, physically or morally, in medicine or in politics, is effective only when there is a predisposition in the system.

"'The revolution,' says Señor Montoro, 'has no backing—no man of social position or wealth.' If Señor Montoro means thereby that there are no millionaires at the head of the army, he is right, but it will not be long before he and his friends will discover how many there are among those with whom he and they every day shake hands who are aiding the revolution with their purse and with their personal services. There are no millionaires in the army, but there are hundreds of representative Cubans—men of brains and culture, lawyers, journalists, physicians, merchants, planters, chemists, who are not unknown to Señor Montoro, and who, above all, are honest men. The war, according to Señor Montoro, will last exactly during the present wet season and into the dry one. Of course, this is simply Spanish prediction and prognosis of the disease proceeding by 'tropic contagiousness.' The war may end to-morrow for all I know, but to-morrow or the day after it will only terminate with independence.

"It was, indeed, a pity that the Cubans did not wait for the Law Abarzuza to be put into operation in Cuba. That is what the autonomists call self-government similar to the Canadian system. That is what satisfies the autonomists! A law which was an insult to the whole Cuban people and an outrage to common sense. Imagine a Cuban legislative chamber composed of thirty members, of which fifteen were to be elected by popular suffrage and fifteen appointed by the Spanish Government. The Captain General to be the President, with the casting vote, and the power, the most extraordinary and absurd power of suspending from their functions, whenever he might think proper to do so, any number of the members not exceeding ten, without thereby invalidating the proceedings of the chamber. This was Señor Abarzuza's self-government; this was the autonomists' panacea for the Cuban's ills! A scheme which placed in the hands of the Spanish Government the destinies of the island more firmly than they are already, for Spain can now deprive the Cubans of all their possessions, and shoot them, hang them, or deport them to the penal colonies of Africa, but she is powerless to compel them to assume financial obligations which will bind the country after its independence. That was the object of the scheme, and no other, for, at the same time that the law was enacted negotiations were opened with an English syndicate for a loan of $250,000,000, which was to be sanctioned by the proposed Cuban Chamber, and the proceeds of which loan were to be paid into the Spanish Treasury. Is Señor Montoro aware of this fact? If he is, I leave it to any fair-minded man to characterize his patriotism. If he is not, it was his duty to be informed of it. His and his colleagues ignorance of such a measure reveals the services they were rendering to their country.

"Señor Montoro knows as well as I do that Spain will never grant Cuba anything which, even straining the meaning of the term to its utter limit, may be called self-government, and the whole civilized world knows it as well. Has not Premier Canovas del Castillo, leader of the Conservative Party, solemnly declared that it is utterly foolish to expect that Spain will ever give Cuba any sort of self-government resembling that of Canada? Is Señor Montoro ignorant of the fact that Señor Sagasta, leader of the Liberal Party, being at the time Prime Minister, confidentially told one of Señor Montoro's colleagues that such a measure is an impossibility, adding even, that the mother of the future Spanish statesman who might attempt such a thing was not yet born, nor did he expect her birth for many years to come? Why? Señor Sagasta stated the reason when he said that about forty-five per cent. of the people of Spain, directly or indirectly, depend on Cuba for their living.

"Señor Montoro asserts that 'the rebels have had neither moral nor material support from the Autonomist Party,' yet Señor Montoro cannot be ignorant of the fact that the Autonomist Commissions of Santiago, Manzanillo, Bayamo, and Holguin, have joined the revolution; that part of that of Puerto Principe has likewise done so, together with distinguished members from those of Santo Spiritu, of Matanzas, and of Havana and other cities. And if Señor Montoro takes the trouble to read a letter written by one of his late colleagues and published in 'Patria,' the official organ in New-York of the revolution, he will find the following paragraph: 'Of the Autonomist Party nothing remains on foot but the Central Committee, and if the members who compose it could leave for foreign countries, carrying with them the means of living they have here, you may believe that the majority of them would have already left. Out of Havana, the party has entirely disbanded. The members are daily joining the revolutionary forces or leaving for abroad.'

"Where is the truth, in the facts or in Señor Montoro's declaration? I presume that the American people will yield to the former without hesitation, for they are taught in this country that facts are always stronger than words.

"Señor Montoro, speaking about the financial question, informs us that it will settle itself. He is right. That is the only way in which questions are settled in Cuba under the paternal government of Spain. But I think it is just the reverse when he says that 'the financial situation created by this war is not serious, and that Spain, without any external aid, can finance the matter.' The only trouble about this 'self-financing' is that the Bank of Spain has already advanced all the cash it had, and will very soon be compelled to suspend payments unless some of the loans are repaid. When the bank took the Cuban bonds, (which are no more Cuban than I am a Spaniard, for they are an integral part of the national debt of Spain,) the Directors of the bank had no idea of what was coming, and expected to be able to dispose of them in Paris, Berlin, or London, and so replenish the till of the bank. But money lenders and investors in so-called Cuban bonds are no fools. They plainly read the writing on the wall, refuse to take the bonds, and the Bank of Spain is tremblingly staring bankruptcy in the face.

"'Cuba in the future, as in the past,' says Señor Montoro, 'will be a Spanish colony.' Cubans will thank Señor Montoro for the use of will instead of shall, for it shows that he is not so sure as he pretends to be that the enemies of Cuba will be able to confirm his prediction. Cubans will see to it that it is not fulfilled, for they know full well what the event will mean for them. The candid person will understand with what authority does Señor Montoro speak when he says: 'We Cubans want Cuba for Spain.' If twenty-four or thirty gentlemen, calling themselves the Autonomist Party, and closely allied to the oppressors of the country, have a right to call themselves the Cuban people, then Señor Montoro is right; otherwise, he is simply assuming a name and an authority of which he is absolutely devoid.

"It is said that Señor Montoro's visit to the United States has no political object; but letters from Havana advised that he was coming here to prevent the Government of the United States from according belligerent rights to the Cubans, and, unless my memory fails me at this moment, I have read in the Havana papers that he was charged with an important political mission. He is welcome to come and try his evolution theory and his theory of 'tropical contagiousness' with the American Government and with the American people; but I warn him that they have passed the age of childhood, and have not yet reached that of senility, and are fully able and competent to discriminate between facts and Arabian tales.

"If Cuba 'cannot govern herself,' as Señor Montoro asserts, of one thing we may be sure, and that is, that she will not call upon him or his colleagues for direction or advice, for they have given already unmistakable proof of their incapacity to govern others, or even to govern themselves. And since I have been called upon to speak on the Cuban question, let me add that the war which the Cubans are waging is not directed against the Spanish residents in the island, but solely and exclusively against the Spanish Government. No Cuban, whatever his color, class, or condition, has any ill will for the Spaniards who are there honestly working and earning their livelihood. To-day and to-morrow and always their persons and their property will find full protection under the Cubans, indeed, greater than they now enjoy under the Spanish Government, and the score or two of monopolists who thrive under its cover at the expense both of honest and hard-working Cubans and Spaniards.

"In every political movement similar to that of Cuba some 'black sheep' make their appearance. Every American knows that they were not wanting here during the war for independence; Royalists born in America who were more British than those born in Great Britain. The 'black sheep' of the Cuban fold are the Cubans who call themselves to-day Autonomists."

Another gentleman who has intimate relations with Cuba was questioned in reference to the interview with the Autonomist Montoro. He said:

"The information which I have does not agree with the statements made by Mr. Montoro. All the advices that I have from Cuba report, on the contrary, the rapid growth of the revolutionary movement. There is in my mind no question that the Cubans are stronger to-day than they were two months ago, when THE TIMES published a review of the situation in the island. Their ranks have been swollen during that period by accessions not only from the laboring classes, but from prominent men in various walks of life. The fact is that Mr. Montoro, while speaking with the seeming authority of a man who has been 'on the spot,' sees everything through the strongly Spanish atmosphere of bureaucratic Havana, and within the limited horizon of observation thus afforded. You will notice that his words are almost identical with those that we have heard so often from the representatives of the Spanish Government.

"Mr. Montoro is undoubtedly a lawyer of great ability, but his connection with the Spanish is so close that his views are undoubtedly biased. It is said that he has certain business interests which cannot well prosper without Spanish protection, and his personal interests, therefore, may, probably unconsciously, enter into the equation. It is reported, for instance, that one of the objects of his trip to this country is connected with an effort to form a syndicate for the consolidation or funding of the so-called Cuban indebtedness of Spain, and that he has also a railroad business in hand—the extension of a line from Puerto Principe to Santa Cruz. These enterprises could hardly, of course, be carried out if the revolution succeeded or lasted.

"His statements as to the economic condition of the island are certainly very extraordinary. If anything is clear beyond a doubt, it is its deplorable economic position and the hopelessness of any improvement from Spanish methods. The tariff, for instance, now in force, and which was adopted in 1892, is by far more oppressive than the one which prevailed until then, and which dated back to 1870."

Brooklyn's Debt Limit Not Reached.

Commissioner Alfred T. White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday, in referring to a statement made regarding the city's debt limit, said:

"Brooklyn is several million dollars further from the debt limit than she was two years ago. All the improvements that have been made have been paid for, and, in addition, the contracts made in 1892, and which had been suspended during 1892 and 1893 for lack of funds, have been carried to completion. All these improvements in their turn encourage to an unprecedented extent the erection of new buildings, and these new buildings will furnish an increased valuation that can be carried out at any time.

George W. Appo Pleaded Guilty.

George W. Appo, the half-breed Chinaman, who was a prominent witness at the Lexow investigation, pleaded guilty in General Sessions, before Judge Cowing yesterday, to cutting Policeman Reiman on April 9 at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He was remanded until Thursday for sentence.

When arraigned, Appo was asked his occupation.

"I am an actor, Sir," he said.

"Yes, my client is an actor, and a pretty good one, too," said Mr. Purdy, Appo's counsel, who asked for a light sentence.

Their Choice of a Park Commissioner.

A delegation of citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards called at the City Hall yesterday. They were headed by Frederick Achenbach, who acted as spokesman. He told the Mayor that they had come to present Park S. Hutchinson as a Park Commissioner. He also reminded the Mayor that he had promised to appoint one of the Park Commissioners from above the Harlem. The Mayor made a diplomatic answer, and the delegation withdrew.

Mayor Strong will probably not name the new Park Commissioners for a week or two.

ROBBED IN CITY HALL PARK

Three Highwaymen Set Upon J. B. Van Osten Choke Him and Steal His Watch—No Aid from the Police.

There was a case of highway robbery in the City Hall Park last Thursday night at 9 o'clock, and when the victim reported it to Acting Sergt. James J. Cullen, who was at the desk in the police station in the basement of the City Hall, he was astounded to hear Cullen say: "It might occur here every night."

J. B. Van Osten of 46 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, came to New-York Thursday evening to attend to some business in Printing House Square. Having finished his errand, he started toward Broadway, crossing City Hall Park. It was raining at the time. While passing the clump of shrubbery between the old General Sessions Court building and City Hall he was accosted by a large, stout man, who said gruffly: "What are you doing here?"

"I do not know that that is any of your business," replied Mr. Van Osten, and at that moment his hands were seized from behind, and the man before him choked him with one hand, and grasped his watch chain with the other.

"I yelled police! police!" said Mr. Van Osten yesterday, while relating the story, "and the man before me then placed his hands over my mouth, while a third man, whom I then noticed for the first time, grasped my gold watch, tore it from its chain, and struck me a blow in the face.

"It was then that the man behind me made his escape. As I fell back against the shrubbery, he rushed past me, joined his companions, who had started to run, and, with them, was lost sight of as they rounded the corner of the Court House, and ran toward Broadway.

"I at once went to the police station in the City Hall and reported my loss to the Sergeant at the desk. He said he could do nothing for me, and advised me to report my loss at Police Headquarters, and also at the Park Department. 'We have nothing to do with the park,' said he, 'and highway robbery might occur here every night.'

"Do you not patrol the park and preserve the peace?" I asked him.

"No," said he, "the Commissioners of the Park Department are supposed to do it. Any one might be robbed here the same as you were.'

"I talked with him for a short time, and then took his advice, as that was all that I could obtain there. I went to Headquarters, and there was turned over to Detective Nugent, who asked me to say nothing about it for a few days. The few days have passed, my watch has not been found, and I think it but right that the public should know the dangers of the park, especially since 'it might occur here every night.'

"I believe I was fortunate to get off without great bodily injury, as I was unable to defend myself and was entirely at the mercy of the highwaymen. If there were members of the park police on duty that night, they did not respond to my cries for help, which they certainly could have heard had they been on post, and not under cover to escape the rain."

The blotter in the station house contains a brief statement of the robbery, including the advice to go to Headquarters, and a description of the watch, which had on it Mr. Van Osten's initials.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller;");

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Valerno, from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Northern Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 1 PM for Santiago, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Georgian Prince, (letters must be directed "per Georgian Prince";) at 3 PM for Martinique, Barbados, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Terrier, (letters for Demerara must be directed "per Terrier; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1:30 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjoma.

THURSDAY.—At 9:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Buffon; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 1 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Mozart";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, Britis, and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 A.M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1895.

The Farmer

Finds THE WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The farmer who reads THE WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

MILITARY SURGEONS MEET

National Guard Medical Officers Discuss the Plan of a Separate Organization of the Hospital Corps.

A special meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State of New-York was held in the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon to take steps toward a separate organization of the Hospital Corps and the submission of a plan with that end in view to the next Legislature. Gen. M. O. Terry presided, and Lieut. Daniel S. Burr of Binghamton acted as Secretary.

Major Lewis Balch of the Tenth Battalion advocated the proposed change and also said that the Hospital Corps should be drilled as soldiers in connection with their other duties, as the time might come when in a battle they would be called upon to fight.

There was an animated and prolonged discussion as to the best methods to be pursued in making the proposed change. All the speakers agreed that the Hospital Corps should be organized, and that assignments be made to various regiments instead of the practice in vogue now of the regiments detailing their own hospital corps.

Among those who spoke in favor of the proposed plan were Major A. H. Briggs of the Fourth Brigade, Major W. H. Spencer of the Twenty-third Regiment, Major Walter E. Lambert of the Twelfth Regiment, Major E. T. Marsh of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Major John A. Cochran of the Thirteenth Regiment.

Some of the speakers advocated a distinctive uniform for the Hospital Corps. One of the speakers favored a green stripe on the trousers, but Major Spencer opposed this, saying that he did not think it would look proper. He thought that a white stripe around the arm would be more appropriate.

A committee was appointed by Gen. M. O. Terry to confer with the Surgeon General and put the various suggestions into shape for presentation to the Governor and Legislature.

GEN. CLARKSON SAYS IT IS NOT TRUE

No Scheme to Elect Him a Senator from the State of Utah.

Gen. J. S. Clarkson, in commenting on the report sent out from Des Moines yesterday, that Charles M. Shortridge of the San Francisco Call was in Iowa, and that he was said to be at work on a scheme to make Mr. Clarkson United States Senator from the new State of Utah, said:

"The report does Mr. Shortridge as much injustice as it does me. My residence is in Iowa, and always will be, and I could not, under the law, be elected to an office in Utah, a State in which I am not a resident. I do not know why my name is so persistently connected with Utah, unless it is because I have been for years in favor of admitting all the Territories, and particularly Utah, which so long has been eligible for Statehood, and where the enterprising population of Mormons and Gentiles make up a people as intelligent, as progressive, and as worthy in all respects of good citizenship and Americanism as those of any State in the Union.

"Utah has plenty of strong men for its offices, and I hope and expect to see it elect two Republican United States Senators, but whether they shall be Republicans or Democrats, I am satisfied the young State will demonstrate the ability and the ambition of its people by choosing Senators in every way worthy to rank with those from other States."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 8 AM
Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM | Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 8 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Saale.....Nov. 2.	*Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems.....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for the fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11AM
Normania, Oct. 10, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO **Paris** WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6¾ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND....Oct 2 | FRIESLAND....Oct. 16
KENSINGTON....Oct. 9 | SOUTHWARK....Oct. 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oc.26, 10½AM
Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Nov.9, 10 A.M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic,	Oct. 2, 4 PM	Teutonic,	Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic,	Oct. 9, 9 AM	Britannic,	Nov. 6, 8:30AM
Majestic,	Oct. 16, 3 PM	Majestic,	Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic,	Oct. 23, 8 AM	Adriatic,	Nov. 20, 8:30AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Massachusetts, Oct. 5.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. MIOWERA, Dec. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Oct. 1
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Oct. 4
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Oct. 7
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasshagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N Pier 36 N. R. F.C.&P.R.R., 363 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

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TO TRAVELERS:
The whole of our arrangements for travel to the Winter resorts of the world are complete, and descriptive pamphlets can be obtained on application.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS to the First and Second Cataracts leave Cairo at frequent intervals. Several sailings weekly during the season.
EGYPT, the NILE, and PALESTINE.
Parties under personal Escort will leave New-York:
Nov. 6, by S. S.....Augusta Victoria
Jan. 8, by S. S.....Normannia
Jan. 22, by S. S.....Kaiser Wilhelm II.
Feb. 12, by S. S.....Fulda
Feb. 19, by S. S.....Normannia
Feb. 29, by S. S.....Werra
Fares range from $675 to $1,225, including all traveling expenses.
Dahabeahs and Special Steamers for Private Parties.
CRUISES TO THE TROPICS. Third Season. A series of Pleasure Cruises to the West Indies by the fine steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co. from New-York:
Jan. 22, S. S.....Madiana
Feb. 5, S. S.....Orinoco
Feb. 15, S. S.....Caribbee
Feb. 26, S. S.....Madiana
When writing please state which pamphlet is desired.
THOS. COOK & SON,
M'g'rs of Tours & Excursions, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Etc.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA** will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 44½ days. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship **MADIANA,** 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS,** returning via **JAMAICA,** Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting **Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo;** 10 days in **Palestine, Smyrna, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice;** only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Oct. 5, 8 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Oct. 12, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No.